

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

Minneapolis — The Grain Trade's Mecca

October 1-2-3

The Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

TO THE MEMBERS
of the
GRAIN & FEED DEALERS NATIONAL ASS'N

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the members of The Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, it is my pleasure to extend to each of you a cordial welcome to Minneapolis and to this Exchange, on the occasion of your forty-third annual convention to be held in this city October 2-3, 1939.

The convention program, the vexing problems that confront you, the opportunity to visit one of the important grain markets of the world and to enjoy at the same time the charms and hospitality of a city noted for its beauty and enterprise, combine to assure you of a pleasurable and profitable visit.

Minneapolis has been famous for many years as a convention city and has been host to hundreds of notable gatherings, including previous meetings of your own organization. Entertaining visitors is a Minneapolis specialty, but your particular group will receive more than the ordinary courtesy and attention because of the importance of the grain and allied industries to this community.

The representatives of these trades will be most happy to greet you and to help you enjoy your stay in Minneapolis.

Cordially yours,

WALTER H. MILLS,

President.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1884). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year. 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXXIII. No. 5. September 13, 1939.

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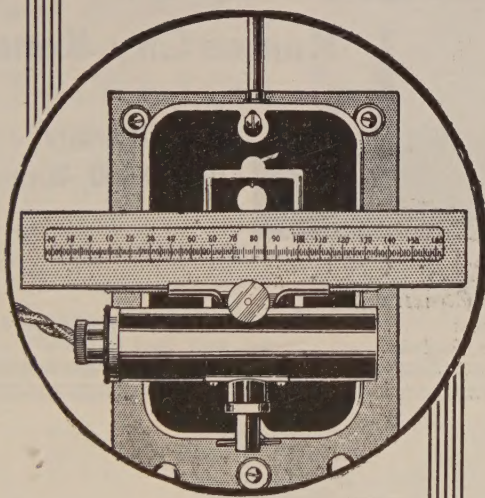
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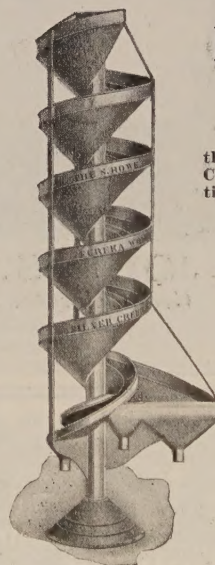
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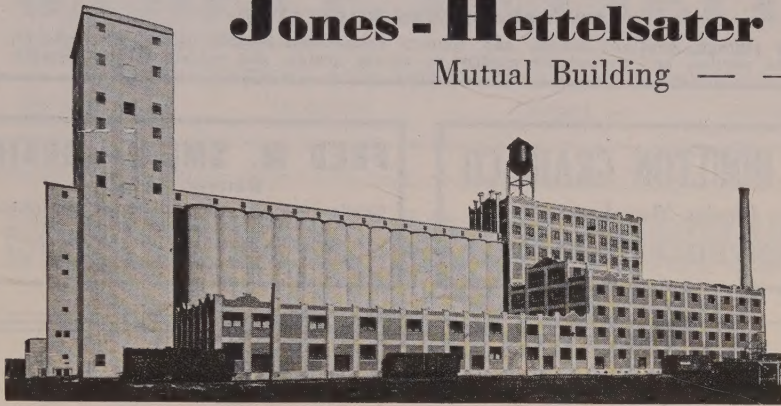
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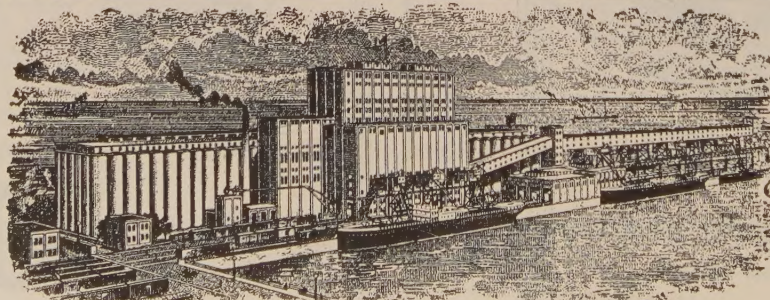
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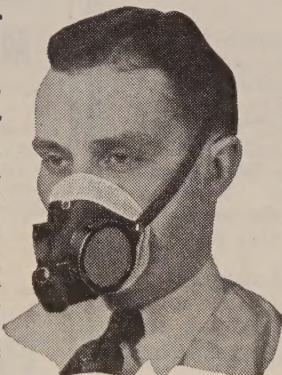
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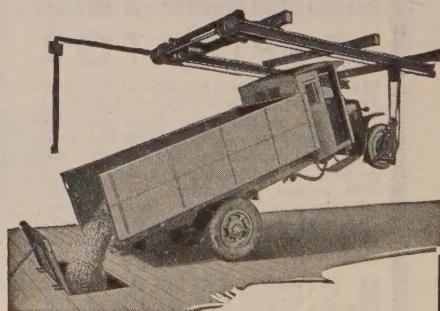
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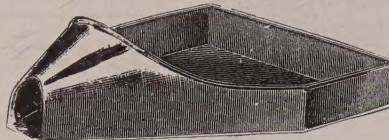
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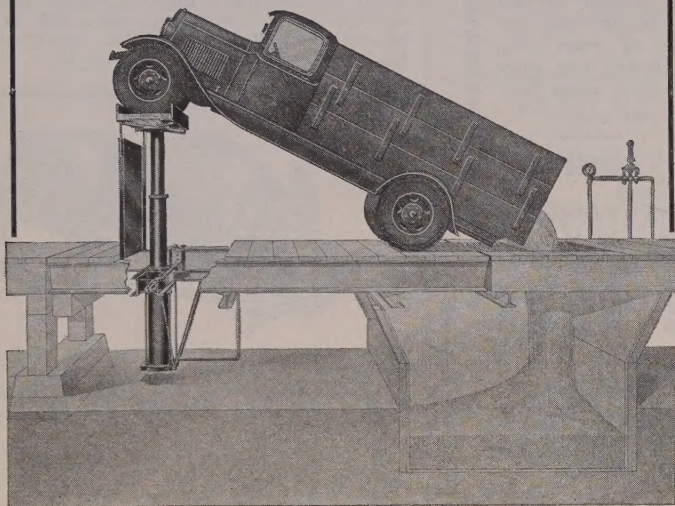
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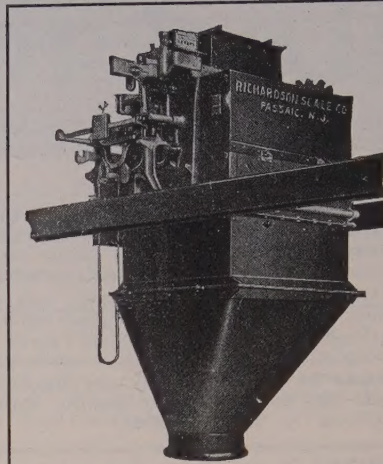
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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 13, 1939

FARMERS who wish to speculate with government money can resale their corn and get their loans extended one year at 4%, but it will be necessary for borrowers to assume all the risks of ownership and find safe storage space for their 1939 crop. On Aug. 1, 1940, the government will expect to receive the full amount sealed regardless of any activities of pilferers, rats, weevil or angoumois moth.

THE RISING market value of wheat has discouraged farmers sealing any more bread grain for government loans and those who have sealed their year's crop are now wishing they were not so hasty, as a sale would net them more than the loan made several weeks ago. A sale would relieve them of all responsibility of the hazards of shrinkage, heating, weevil, moths, fire, thieves and deterioration. Most borrowers have overlooked the fact that eventually, they must deliver the full amount of wheat pledged as well as wheat of the grade specified in loan.

WATCH OUT for the trucker who wants to buy clover seed and pay by a check that turns out to be worthless.

THE FARMER who buys government crop insurance with 60-cent wheat stands a good chance of being paid off in \$2 wheat.

A FARMER of Green County, Ga., is circulating a petition urging the appointment of Adolf Hitler as Secretary of Agriculture of the U. S. A., because he has boosted the price of farm products more in one week than Sec'y Wallace has done in six years. However, it must be borne in mind that Adolf effected the change without intention or desire.

EVERY YEAR about this time, one or two elevators are sacrificed to the burning of weeds, and trash permitted to accumulate about the elevator or adjoining buildings. However, this annual exhibition of carelessness does not seem to impress many elevator owners with the advantage of keeping their plant as well as its surroundings clean and free from combustible rubbish.

MANUFACTURERS of feeds and wholesalers of seeds will be glad to learn that the National Ass'n of Secretaries of State have formally denounced the persistent efforts being made to require registration of trade marks and brands in each state. Such registration would greatly increase the cost of doing business without effecting any improvement in the protection obtained by registration with the federal government.

DRAFTERS of bills to regulate itinerant trucking merchants will find many points of interest in the digest of the California law published elsewhere in this number. So completely regulated is the trucker that the California statute verges on restraint of trade. The drafters of the Golden State law seem to have been successful in restraining the trucker merchant without preventing everyone else from using the highways.

A KANSAS grain buyer was greatly alarmed by the demands of a bank in a nearby town that he pay for grain upon which it held a mortgage although he previously paid farmer for the grain. Fortunately, he took the matter up with the state association and an investigation by that organization developed the fact that the mortgage covered other property besides the wheat delivered. When the mortgagee was confronted with the probability of his being sent to jail for selling mortgaged property, he raised enough to release the grain buyer from all liability and to pay the association for its investigation of his crookedness. The grower of grain invariably knows whether he has mortgaged his property when he offers it for sale and inasmuch as he is the offender when attempting to swindle the local buyer, he is the culprit and should be punished.

REGULATION OF WATERWAYS by the Interstate Commerce Commission as proposed in the Wheeler bill in the interest of the railroads is the wrong way of attacking the problem. Instead of forcing the boat companies to raise their rates, why not unshackle the railroads?

INDEMNITY payments on wheat or flour will not be necessary to encourage exports if the European war long continues; in fact, the FSCC is downhearted and discouraged by the prospect of sales for export being readily effected without the aid of indemnity payments.

IF ANYONE knows any good reason for handling sorghums by the hundred-weight instead of by the bushel, he should make it known to the grain handling public, because growers and dealers seem determined to reduce the size of the commercial unit to the standard bushel used by grain dealers for handling other grains.

THE SHARP INCREASE in grain exports on which speculative interests base their purchases of grain futures may be expected to bring fevered business activity to many other lines of business, particularly the transportation business. All forms of transportation will be kept busy, unless government interference bottles up normal and natural trade, and we may expect for a time to hear less about the conflict between trucks, railroads, and rivers.

A COLORADO youth who sold several loads of stolen grain to a Holyoke dealer succeeded in repeating his offense and forcing the regular dealer to pay for stolen grain a second time, but he is now lodged in the state penitentiary for having obtained money under false pretenses. He never owned the grain and had no right to sell the property of others. If grain dealers who suffer from the swindling practices of thieves would exercise greater vigilance in securing their punishment, fewer buyers would be imposed upon.

SOME KANSAS elevator owners have been easily convinced by a traveling sharper that their elevator needed overhauling and Ralph Moore has completed the contract with them and collected in full for his so-called labor without paying for the materials and supplies he used in making the so-called repairs. Why anyone will deal with an unknown nomad is difficult to understand. Contractors of experience, honesty and responsibility are so numerous, dealing with traveling fakirs is inexcusable. Paying for materials and equipment a second time in order to prevent a mechanic's lien being placed on your property is decidedly irritating, but it can all be avoided by confining your contracts to reliable firms of long experience in the building of grain elevators.

Government Corn Policy Needs Revision

Current events in the Government's corn holding operations are teaching the corn growers and the grain dealers what students of government have always known, that government must always be inefficient when it undertakes to serve.

The essential difference between government directed activity and a private enterprise is that while the government lays down arbitrary rules to guide its entire personnel the private enterprise grants subordinate discretion or makes the rules so loose that the private enterprise can adjust itself to changing conditions that may prevail in different localities, at different times.

The government directed activity can not permit subordinates to deviate from the rules in an adjustment to conditions, for the very good reason they have neither the experience nor the sound judgment to qualify them to deviate from the letter of their instructions. The waste resulting from this lack of authority to adjust actions to new conditions is appalling.

A part of the philosophy of that eminent economic royalist, the late John D. Rockefeller, was "Never do anything yourself that someone else can do better." The opposite policy was adopted by the A.A.A. when as the result of an act of Congress the government made excessive loans on corn without recourse and on default had to become owner. Someone in the A.A.A. decided that the government would engage in the corn storage business altho thousands of regular grain elevator operators the country over could do it better.

The decision by the bureaucrat at Washington to engage in the corn storage business was unquestionably due to ignorance of the high degree of development attained by the grain handling industry. He was unaware of the fact that the government could place itself in the position of ownership without touching a bushel of corn, without building a crib, without paying the county com'ite three cents per bushel for setting up, and without investing a lot of money in the corn only to have much of it go out of condition in its bin with consequent loss.

To take full advantage of the up-to-date machinery developed by country grain dealers and the organized exchanges the government taking corn might sell the corn immediately to the regular grain dealer at the country station and, assuming that ownership was desirable, buy a corresponding quantity on the exchange or contract with the country shipper for deferred shipment.

Thus the government would find itself with a transaction purely on paper, would get delivery of a guaranteed grade of known weight at a known price without the hazard of the corn going out of condition. The contract or the future could be disposed of readily at any time, all

without the present disturbance to the grain industry.

The F.C.I.C. does not build grain elevators to hold its insurance wheat. Wisely it leaves the grain in elevators operated by private enterprise, accepting a warehouse certificate the same as any miller holding wheat.

Just so the Canadian Wheat Board has been following the policy of moving cash wheat delivered to it by farmers into the hands of the trade and exchanging it for futures.

It is obvious that the Government's corn holding policy needs revision in the interest of EVERYONE concerned.

Larger Profits to Cover War Hazards

The hedging and spreading operations that are usually profitable in the grain markets in time of peace can not be depended upon to work out the same way in time of war.

Normal movement of grain to markets and normal movement of prices are likely to be interfered with by government embargoes and price fixing without notice to the merchant whose cash grain and future normally would cancel out at a profit.

In the long time operation it is more hazardous to buy a wheat, corn or oats future than it is to be a long the cash grain and short the future, as governments are more likely to hold down the price of the commodity traded in on the exchange, or even to order the exchanges to stop trading in futures, while sales of cash grain would continue at rising prices.

If the war abroad continues the price of grain will rise; but no one knows how high. Fundamentally grain prices rise in time of war as production decreases after the farmhands have been called away and are absent at seed-time and harvest. Food spoils, is wasted or destroyed when nations are at war. The fighters must be fed.

At the moment none of these conditions are present. The harvest has been completed and granaries everywhere are filled. It follows that the rapid advance in market prices the past two weeks was purely speculative and unwarranted unless the war is to last more than a year.

Besides the hazards of doing business in time of war the grain merchant is confronted by an increase in his expenses, his cost of doing business. The Board of Trade, for example, is to vote on an increase in the commission rate on future transactions. Where cash grain commissions are now on a bushel basis the grain receivers can be expected to change to a percentage of the sale price to meet their own increased cost of doing business, adding another item of expense that demands an in-

crease in the profit, or margin of profit, required by the grain dealer.

When an item in stock is sold the sale price should be based on the replacement value, not on the cost price, if the dealer expects to replenish his stock and stay in business.

To Store or Not to Store

The CCC has offered farmers having corn of the 1937 and the 1938 crops sealed for government loans an additional contract for twelve months more storage at 7c a bushel and money at 4%, but the farmers hesitate to decide, because the new crop will soon be demanding all of their storage room so it now seems likely that much of the sealed corn will be delivered to the government rather than build more cribs on the farms.

August 10th, the Department of Agriculture purchased 25,500 steel grain bins with a total storage capacity of 43,279,900 bushels of shelled corn and last week the government purchased another lot, namely, 6,400 steel grain bins with a storage capacity of 13,526,000 bushels, thus providing for 56,805,900 bushels of shelled corn. Inasmuch as the CCC has loaned an excessive amount on 257,000,000 bushels, it does not seem probable that the bins bought will provide half of the storage required to care for the collateral which will be delivered by the borrowing farmers.

The government does not hesitate to buy steel cribs at a price greatly in excess of the storage fee asked by country elevator men, but it invests the money in permanent facilities that will not likely be used by the government beyond August 1, 1940. In addition to the purchase price of the steel bins, the government must pay freight for their delivery to stations where needed and for their erection. Then someone will be put to the expense of delivering the grain into and removing it from the steel bins so that before the government is able to load the collateral delivered to it into box cars for shipment to central markets, it must go to an expense of at least 15c a bushel and stand considerable prospective loss due to shrinkage and deterioration before it can dispose of the grain received.

Grain dealers have requested the very reasonable compensation of 12c a bushel for storing twelve months and receiving corn into elevator and delivering it into box cars. They would expect to watch the grain and blow it when its condition needed turning, but the AAA officials stubbornly hold out for 7c for the year's storage and 2c elevation charges which every elevator operator knows from experience is not enough to pay his costs.

Many meetings have been held by grain dealers throughout the corn belt and while all are in a rebellious mood, same are agreeing to handle government corn in and out of storage for 2c and a

year's storage for 7c a bushel. If the AAA had offered the country elevator men 9c for twelve months' storage and 3c for handling in and out of the elevator, it would not have been put to the necessity of renting ground space for the steel bins and would have been relieved of the wasteful extravagance of investing 9½c per bushel in steel bins.

The department's officials seem perfectly willing to go to any expense necessary in order to avoid using existing elevator facilities and paying the country elevator operators a fair compensation for the use of those facilities. No doubt, at many stations, the steel bin storage will cost the CCC much more than the small fee asked by the elevator owners. It is not likely that the government will be able to keep all bins filled to capacity all the time, hence its storage will cost it much more than the original price of the bins, and should the tanks sweat or corn get out of condition, the loss due to deterioration will add greatly to the government's cost of storing its corn in its own bins. When the CCC accepts delivery of the unredeemed collateral it assumes all the responsibility of ownership and the many hazards that go with ownership.

As the farmers' option either to extend his loan for another year or deliver the collateral to the CCC will expire October 1st, the delivery of an avalanche of corn may discourage loans on the new crop. In the meantime, the country elevator operators will continue to discuss the unfairness of the government's offer and hold out for what they consider a reasonable charge for the service needed. Until then, the pressing problem will continue to be, to store or not to store.

The Growing Demand for Better Seed Wheat

Farmers of southwestern Indiana and southeastern Illinois have profited so handsomely from planting choice seed wheat which has been thoroughly cleaned and treated for smut that the demand for choice seed in that territory has greatly increased during the last few years with the natural result that more country elevator operators are equipping themselves to clean and treat seed wheat for all comers.

Experience has proved to the satisfaction of everyone concerned that the selection of better seed of pure variety as well as cleaning and treating is a most profitable action. The farmer generally realizes a larger crop of high grade grain as well as a better price and what is more, the dealer generally obtains a premium for the choice wheat and seldom has a sad experience with off-grade grain and discounts.

Growing mixed varieties of even good wheat generally brings discouraging results to the grower as well as to the shipper, and wherever the dealers of any section have made a persistent, intelli-

gent effort to induce their farmer patrons to select choice wheat and have it cleaned and treated, all realize more profitable returns from their labors. So it is natural that the better seed should meet with a stronger demand and command a higher price. Why not help your farmer patrons and yourself.

Harmful Daily Price Limitations

Fortunately for the grain shippers and flour millers no Act of Congress was required to widen the narrow daily price limitation on futures that was strangling trade. Fortunately, also, no bureaucrat had to be consulted, who might call hearings on the advisability of the change, to be dragged out *a la* Cargill v. Board of Trade, for a decision two years after the emergency called for the change, and long after the damage had been done.

For the uninformed it may be stated that a grain merchant shipping grain to market to be sold has outstanding against the shipment a sale of a corresponding quantity as a hedge. When the carload or boatload reaches the market and a sample is exhibited on the exchange and a buyer makes an offer the grain merchant can not accept it unless at the same moment he can buy in his hedge. The five-cent or other limitation on the advance stops trading automatically in the future and the merchant can not buy in his hedge, to close the entire transaction. Trade is paralyzed.

Cash wheat and corn sold two or more cents per bushel over the near future while the limits were in effect. Millers needing wheat to fill clamorous demands for flour tried to get it outside the pit. The rise in the cash price showed that the future trade is but a fly on the back of the cash grain elephant. The cash grain business is more important to the country, altho the futures get most of the advertising.

When cash prices refused to stay down to the level of the futures the directors of the grain exchange found that their futures tail could not wag the cash grain dog.

Scattering Sunshine

BY CRISTEL HASTINGS

If I could be the sun for just one day,
I'd open every bud that bloomed my way.
I'd scatter every shadow, every shade
That fell across my path, and make them fade.

I'd warm the hearts of men and make them glad;

I'd make a world of joy where all was sad.
I'd draw the perfume from a rose, and hold

It for a soul with mocking world grown cold.

I'd shine through every cloud and make for you

A golden lining in a sky of blue.

And when night came, I'd quietly go my way—

If I could be the sun for just one day.

Farmers Planning to Take Advantage of Increased Demand

The rapid rise in the price of choice seed wheat would seem to indicate that there are some farmers who are not disposed to abide by the acreage limitations of Sec'y Wallace's prescribed acreage allotments. On September 1st, the wise secretary issued a press release in which he said, "I urge American farmers to proceed with their production plans as if the outbreak in Europe had not occurred."

He knows or at least should know that he can just as well yell that message down a deep well, because the American farmers are going to take advantage of the rising prices of stable farm products and produce as much as they can, conveniently, in hope of doubling and tripling their annual incomes.

Most farmers are determined to conduct their business in keeping with their own judgment and naturally, resent any limitations placed upon their activities by swivel chair bureaucrats.

GRAIN DEALERS who develop an aggravated case of insomnia when struggling to figure out the various Social Security, old age, unemployment and ninety-nine other taxes may find some relief in blowing up their representatives in Congress. Give them something to worry about.

Sept. 1 Crop Estimates

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2.—The indicated yields of corn, spring wheat, and oats as estimated by Chicago statisticians follow in millions of bushels:

	Corn	Oats	Sp. wht.
Nat. C. Murray.....	2,504	887	190
B. W. Snow.....	2,495	933	177
R. O. Cromwell.....	2,563	883	178
H. C. Donovan.....	2,510	885	185
C. M. Galvin.....	2,490	901	190
Mrs. Miller.....	2,498	889	174
Average.....	2,510	896	182

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—The crop reporting board of the U.S.D.A. estimates the production based on Sept. 1 condition of various crops, as follows, in millions of bushels:

	Sept. 1, 1939	Aug. 1, 1939	Final, 1938	10-Yr. Aver.
Spring wheat	153	149	208	158
Durum wheat ...	32	31	40	35
All spring wheat ..	185	180	244	193
*Winter wheat ..	551	551	687	560
All wheat	736	731	931	753
Corn	2,523	2,460	2,542	2,310
Oats	930	898	1,054	1,049
Barley	264	257	252	233
*Rye	41	41	55	36
Flax	17	15.7	8	12
Tame hay, tons...	75	73	80	60
Wild hay, tons...	9	9	10	9

*August estimates.
Acres for harvest and indicated yield per acre, with comparisons, were reported as follows:

	*Total Acres 1939	1938	Bus per Acre 1939	1938
Spring wheat ...	13,333	16,965	11.5	13.8
Durum wheat ...	3,095	3,545	10.5	11.4
Winter wheat ...	38,572	49,711	14.3	13.8
All wheat	55,000	70,221	13.4	13.3
Corn	90,734	91,792	27.8	27.7
Oats	33,574	35,477	27.7	29.7
Rye	4,100	3,979	10.0	13.8
Barley	12,546	10,513	21.1	24.0
Flax	2,034	954	8.5	8.6
Grain sorghums...	8,729	7,792	....	12.9
Soy beans	8,119	6,858	....	....
Tame hay	57,801	56,309	1.29	1.43
Wild hay	11,386	11,774	.79	.89

*000's omitted.

Soybean condition Sept. 1 was 90 per cent, against 87 a year ago and a 10 year average of 75.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

The Largest Plants?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the largest one elevator and the largest one flour mill in the world and their capacities?—Bushnell Grain & Feed Co., Bushnell, Ill.

Ans.: The largest is the 13,000,000-bu. elevator of the Port of Albany at Albany, N. Y., operated under lease by Cargill, Inc. The largest mill is that of the Washburn Crosby Co., 20,000 barrels per day, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Interest on Drafts?

Grain & Feed Journals: I notice that for several years past the rate of interest on loans has been coming down; and that in New York, for example, the banks are lending money on prime commercial paper at $\frac{3}{4}$ of one per cent. How can a commission merchant charge 5 or 6 per cent, when the bank lets him have it for much less? As I understand it a commission merchant is supposed to charge all expense items at actual cost, for inspection, appeal, weighing, etc.—Shipper.

Ans.: It is customary for the directors or a finance com'te of the exchange to prescribe the charge which shall be made by a commission merchant for advances on Bs/L, and the commission man is bound to obey the rules.

If there were no rate prescribed by the exchange some members would handle grain for a shipper at a lower rate of interest, or at no charge, thus giving away the interest, which would be unfair competition.

Presumably the finance com'te makes an inquiry from month to month as to the rate the members of the exchange are paying banks for funds to pay shippers' drafts, to make the average as fair and low as possible.

If a shipper can borrow locally at less than 6 per cent he is at liberty to make the saving by shipping on straight B/L without draft, if his commission merchant is responsible financially, as practically all are in organized markets.

Some country bankers are buying Treasury 91-day issues at only one-tenth of one per cent interest, when they would profit more by letting the country shipper have all the money he needed at 2 per cent per annum.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 15. National Grain Trade Council, Union League Club, Chicago.

Sept. 19, 20. North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n, Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 19. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n. Greenville Golf Club, Greenville, O.

Oct. 2, 3. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Oct. 19, 20. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

Oct. 20. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

Jan. 23, 24, 25. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 6, 7, 8. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Mar. 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

May 23. Grain, Feed and Millers Ass'n of Missouri, Hoxsey and Ben Bolt Hotels, Mexico, Mo.

Handling C.C.C. Corn

Administrator Evans, after the conference at Washington with grain men, said:

"Farmers will be allowed to deliver ear corn to an approved country elevator and receive a warehouse receipt on which his loan will be extended."

"It is agreed where borrowers deliver ear corn to an approved country elevator it will be necessary for the borrower to make arrangements with the warehousemen for the delivery of the corn to CCC on a *shelled basis* and the warehousemen will probably be required to sign a supplementary agreement that *he will shell the corn for delivery without additional charge to the CCC*. Where corn is stored in "ear corn space" receipts will be accepted when issued to the CCC containing provisions that the corn will be delivered on a *shelled corn basis*."

Objectional conditions in CCC Form T are the danger of carrying corn until July, 1941, if the CCC so desires; agreeing to furnish a sample of each producers' corn to the AAA for grading and to mingle in storage only corn of like quality; agreeing to deliver the same grade as shown by the warehouse receipt, or reimburse the CCC for difference in price of corn delivered and the corn agreed to be delivered; agreeing to handle shipments in such manner as to secure full carload shipments of 60,000 pounds, and where necessary to bulkhead cars for not more than \$2.50 per car for material and labor; and permit the CCC to utilize the clean-out privilege of the elevator for corn.

Iowa Dealers Consider Government Storage

More than 100 elevator operators of Eastern Iowa met Aug. 28 at Cedar Rapids, Ia., at the call of Ron Kennedy, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Leland Miller of Cedar Rapids said his company was not interested in attempting to construct the bins, handle the grain and perform the other services for 3 cents a bushel.

Miller said that he would prefer that the government put up its own bins, and a majority of the elevator men agreed.

Mr. Kennedy said it would be wise to co-operate with the government. In order to deal with the perplexing situation, Kennedy suggested that the elevator men in each county form organizations to deal with the A.A.A. com'tes on a uniform basis in order to facilitate the work of the A.A.A. com'tes as well as avoid confusion among the elevator men.

About 20 questions were asked during the evening, some of which were answered and some of which were incapable of being answered. The questions included:

How much grain will be delivered to the government and when? Who will build the bins and for how much? Who will fill the bins and who will take the grain out? Who is going to watch the grain to see that it doesn't go out of condition? Does the allowance of 3 cents cover the leasing of the ground also? (It does.) Will the elevators be filled first or will the bins be filled first? How do the elevator men qualify to cooperate with the government? Who is responsible if the grain goes out of condition? Who will do the grading? May grain be commingled? What will be the cost of inspection and license of elevators for storage?

A vote called for by Mr. Kennedy indicated that 10 of the elevator men expected to offer

their facilities for storage of government grain. The rest were undecided.

From Abroad

Germany by decree of Aug. 29 seized this year's crops, as well as dairy and meat products.

The Bank of England will buy sterling exchange at \$4.02 and sell at \$4.06, until further notice.

Rumania's wheat crop is officially estimated at 164,000,000 bus., against 181,700,000 bus. last year.

Holland government has fixed its buying price for corn at 85 guilders per ton; and barley at 87.50.

France has set the domestic price of wheat for the coming year at \$1.31 $\frac{1}{4}$ per bushel, at current rate of exchange.

Yugoslavia's wheat crop is provisionally estimated at 103,726,000 bus., compared with 111,330,000 bus. last year.

South Africa has harvested 105,000,000 bus. of corn this season, of which 40,000,000 bus. will be available for export.

Australia's federal government proposes to acquire the entire wheat crop by paying the farmer 4 shillings per bushel.

The Institute of London Underwriters has announced a 50 per cent increase in war risk insurance on ships homeward bound.

Germany's wheat harvest is reported by a semi-official news agency to be 26,900,000 tons, approximating last year's record crop.

The British Board of Trade has taken control of all mills producing flour or feed and other cereal products except rice and soybeans.

A Course of 24 Lectures on the grain trade will be begun Sept. 24 by the City of London College. The series will be spread over two years.

Rotterdam closed its grain futures market Aug. 29 to remain closed during mobilization. The close of Aug. 28 is basis of settlement of open trades.

Italy has transferred to the Grain Corporation the management of the battle of the wheat hitherto conducted by the permanent grain com'te created by the decree of July 4, 1935.

A large portion of Manchurian soybeans have been moving to Germany and Italy under reciprocal barter trade agreements. Germany's total soybean imports for the past five years range from 17,787,092 bus. in 1936 to as high as 43,025,393 bus. in 1933.

Markets for wheat and corn futures in Liverpool have been closed until further notice, settling prices being fixed on the basis of the close Sept. 2, as follows: Wheat, October, 4s $\frac{3}{4}$ d per 100 lbs.; December, 4s 3d; March, 4s 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. Corn, October, 5s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; December, 5s $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Those who are counting on lower prices for Argentine seed must realize that freight and insurance rates are going to be definitely affected by this European situation. At the present writing, rates are quoted at about \$4.50 per long ton from Argentina to New York. During the world war freights cost as much as \$40.00 per long ton for the same trip.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Buenos Aires correspondent of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics says that "practically all the available Argentine wheat of export quality has passed into the hands of the official Board, whose total purchases are estimated to be at least 275,500,000 bus. Less than half this huge quantity is supposed to have been sold, and importing countries are displaying practically no interest in making purchases at the present time, although the Board is willing to sell at prices 10 per cent below those of a month ago."

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Storing Wheat for Government Loans

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated:—Your readers might be interested in knowing that our records show that we have issued Warehouse Receipts to individual producers varying from the largest, 18,330 bu., to the smallest, 11 bushels, an average of 1,320 bu.

We also issued a receipt for 70 lbs. of wheat, but this receipt was an overflow, and does not represent a complete loan, as other receipts were issued to the same party for other wheat.

We find that the producer taking the receipt for 11 bu., which, by the way, was her entire crop, is a widow, and just how much she is going to borrow per bushel, after she has paid the cost of getting the loan, is one of those problems that only a woman financier can figure out.—The Ft. Worth Elevators & Warehousing Co., G. E. Blewett, Vice Pres. & Gen'l Mgr., Fort Worth, Tex.

Country Elevator Operators Must Transport Grain to Market

Grain & Feed Journals: Truckers are extending their operations in all directions. It occurs to me that grain dealers in Indiana will have to go into the trucking business. There used to be only one firm in Chicago that would take trucked grain, but now there are four or five accepting it. Our railroads peacefully slumber, don't reduce rates and let the truckers take the business away from them. Hay, corn, wheat and etc. is all moving into Kentucky from this territory by truck.

This harvest is the first year we have ever shipped wheat by truck to Kentucky and we have always enjoyed a very nice business there. The last couple of years, refusing to do business with the truckers, we have lost our little mills, but we are getting them back. If we have to go in the business to market this grain and have a fleet of trucks as long as the Panama Canal we are going to do it as long as we can find anybody to sell them to us on time or finance them so we can buy them.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

Handling Sealed Corn for CCC Netted Less than 1½ ct

Grain & Feed Journals: We have been reading the article in your issue of August 23, relative to the elevators handling the A.A.A. corn, for less than 3c per bushel.

On account of the weevil infested corn in this territory we presume this section is about the only territory that has moved much of the government corn. We signed a contract with the Commodity Credit Corporation to handle grain for 2c per bushel, nothing said in contract about weights. The farmer was to pay for the shelling in addition to the handling charges.

Settlement has been made with us on approximately one-fifth of the grain which we handled in June and July, and in addition to this, the C.C.C. deducted the difference between our loading weights and destination weights or around \$4.25 per car. The C.C.C. further refused to make settlement on any other basis. Instead of receiving the 2c per bushel for han-

dling charge, this leaves us to receive around 1½c per bushel after standing the loss of weight in transit.

We would like to see the trade advised of this new wrinkle which was put over on us, and the Commodity Credit Corporation should be forced to clarify this point before any other elevator agrees to handle grain for 2c a bushel, much less the 3c deserved.—R. C. Davis Cotton & Grain Co., by H. C. Davis, Charleston, Mo.

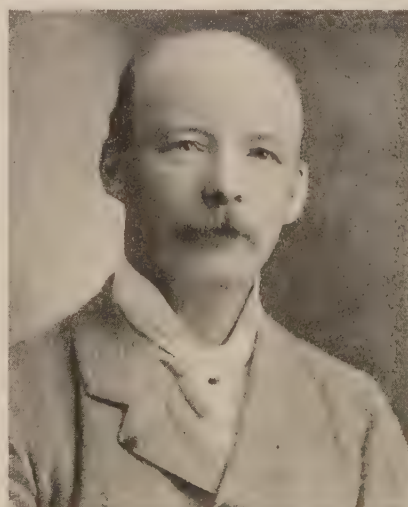
The Problem Disturbing Missouri Elevator Operators

Grain & Feed Journals: The disturbing problem of the country elevator located in the corn producing sections is the handling of the Government sealed corn. Shall we sign the 1938-39 CCC Corn Form T so we can handle and store the Government sealed corn for the farmer? I suggest you write Mr. Ivan C. Harden, Special Representative of the CCC, Chicago, asking for Form T and read the Country Warehouse Agreement carefully. Much depends on the size of elevator and the room you have to spare to store this Government sealed corn, whether you want to sign the agreement or not. This is strictly up to each individual elevator.

The rates which are designated in the contract have not been changed, although we tried to get the CCC to increase this rate. The CCC did agree to some changes in the original Form T which relieves the country elevator from the liability for deterioration in the grade of corn stored due to the length of storage or breakage from turning or germination if the regulations set up by the CCC are strictly complied with.

Steel grain bins are being shipped to some stations where elevator storage cannot be secured and the County Committee offers to pay 3c per bushel for supplying the space, erecting, and filling these bins.

The present condition of the market caused by the war may relieve the Government of taking a loss on its grain ventures. Wheat already could be reclaimed and sold above the Government loan price which would clear up this obligation. With further advances in the price of corn, many farmers will be able to pay off and handle the sale of this corn if they do not wish to reseed.—A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, Mo.



John Love, London, Eng., Deceased

To Raise Commission from \$2.50 to \$3.50

A vote of members of the Chicago Board of Trade will be taken Sept. 21 on a proposal to raise the commission rate on out of town orders for future delivery trades from the present one-quarter of one cent per bushel to a minimum of \$3.50 per 1,000 bus.

As posted for ballot the proposal reads:

Amend paragraph (a) of Rule 221 by striking out in the second and third lines the words "except those mentioned in sub-division (b) thereof" and inserting in place thereof, "except those for which members' rates are specified," so that said paragraph (a) as amended will read:

"(a) With respect to any of the transactions mentioned in Rule 231, except those for which members' rates are specified, one-half of the non-members' commission."

Amend paragraph (a) of Rule 231, by adding at the end thereof, the following:

"except that on transactions in lots of 1,000 bus. (and multiples of such lots) when orders are received from, or confirmations of either purchase or sale are sent to points outside the City of Chicago, the minimum rates of commission shall be \$3.50 per 1,000 bus. to non-members and \$2.00 per 1,000 bus. to members."

So that said Paragraph (a) of Rule 231 as amended will read:

"(a) For the purchase, or for the sale, or for the purchase and sale, by grade alone, of wheat, corn, soy beans, oats, rye, barley or flaxseed, to be delivered in store, either for immediate or for future delivery, one-quarter of one cent per bushel, in lots of 5,000 and 1,000 bus., and multiples thereof; except that on transactions in lots of 1,000 bus. (and multiples of such lots) when orders are received from, or confirmations of either purchase or sale are sent to points outside the City of Chicago, the minimum rates of commission shall be \$3.50 per 1,000 bus. to non-members and \$2.00 per 1,000 bus. to members."

Washington News

Corn in good crop areas held by the C.C.C. is to be shipped to areas where the 1939 crop is a failure, according to Washington advices.

An advisory council to deal with agricultural policies and the war in Europe has been formed by Sec'y of Agriculture H. A. Wallace, and will meet Sept. 19.

The C.C.C. dropped its plan to insure sealed corn at its own risk by deducting one-tenth of one cent per bushel as a premium, when the insurance men made strenuous objection to the government going into competition with them in the insurance business. The private rate of 75c per \$100 is said to have been reduced to 40 cents.

Benefit payments to farmers have used up all but \$722 of the \$500,000,000 provided by Congress. The farmers got \$447,130,835. Administrative expenses amounted to more than \$13,500,000, or about 3 per cent of the total. These included \$3,467,472 to operate the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, \$8,150,991 to operate state offices thruout the country, and another \$1,085,592 for various federal agencies both here and in the field. In addition to the benefit payments and administrative costs, the A.A.A. said it used \$23,200,000 for removal of farm surpluses.

John Love, Canadian Pioneer, Dead

John Love died recently in England, aged 83 years.

In 1897 he formed the firm of Brady, Love & Tryon, later known as the Winnipeg Elevator Co., of which he was president.

In 1902-03 he was president of the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n and in 1905 president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Later he retired from business and removed with his family to London, Eng.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—We have the best corn and soybean crop ever raised in this section.—Newton Busenbark, Busenbark Grain Co.

Saunemin, Ill.—Our new crop is drying up too fast, looks like we will have light chaffy corn. Our alsike red clover seed also is very disappointing. New oats crop very poor, light weight oats badly discolored.—Saunemin Elvtr. Co.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1.—Reports on crops for Sept. 1 indicate the following productions: Corn, 2,510,000,000 bus.; oats, 885,000,000 bus.; spring wheat, 185,000,000 bus.; spring wheat western Canada, 410,000,000 bus.—H. C. Donovan, statistician, Thomson & McKinnon.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 2.—A report from the Secretary of the Flax Development Com'ite, who has just completed a trip through the flax growing sections of the Northwest, indicates that yields in the southern districts are going to be larger than was at first anticipated.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1.—The indicated production of corn is 2,562,723,000 bus. compared with our August estimate of 2,544,154,000 bus. The estimated production of all spring wheat is 177,624,000 bus. or at the rate of 10.8 bus. per acre. Abandonment of planted acreage is less than expected and yields have held to or exceeded earlier ideas. Of the total amount 29,187,000 bus. is durum. Indicated yield per acre of oats on Sept. 1 is 26.3 bus. and production 883,057,000 bus. Indicated yield per acre of barley is 20.3 bus. and production 254,862,000 bus. We estimate 1939 soybean production from conditions at the end of August at 81,684,000 bus. compared with our current revision of 1938 production at 61,500,000 bus.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

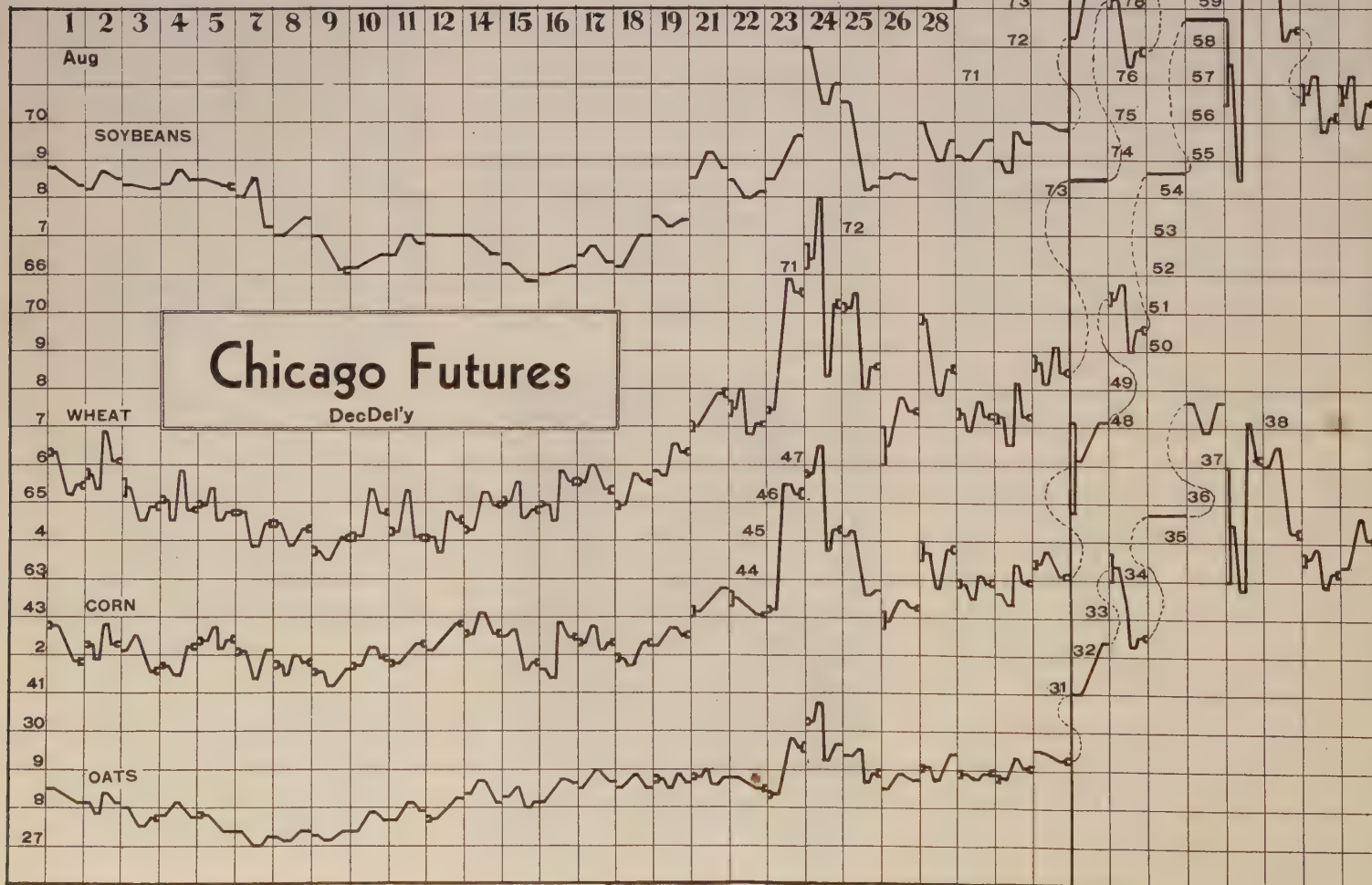
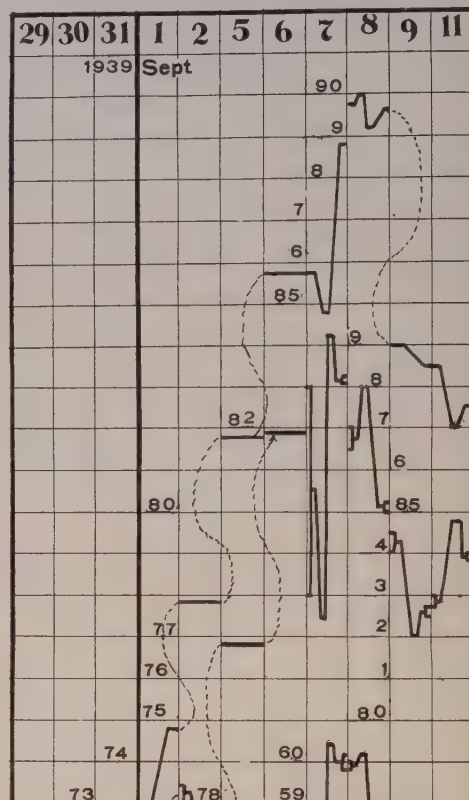
Springfield, Ill., Sept. 6.—Conditions favored the further rapid maturing of corn which made good to excellent progress during the week; too rapid drying was noted in areas. Corn will be mostly safe from frost in two to three weeks. Soybeans made generally good to excellent progress during the week. Podding is mostly well advanced with generally good development of pods. Some cutting of beans for hay has started over the State.—C. L. Ray, Illinois Crop Bulletin.

Lafayette, Ind.—Indiana has a new corn disease attacking many fields over the state. Purdue University botanists call it "helminthosporium," and Dr. C. T. Gregory, Purdue Extension pathologist, describes the disease as "a corn leaf spot or leaf blight because the fungus produces long brownish or tan spots that finally kill the infected leaves." The disease, which may be detected by the premature dying of the corn leaves, is widespread, except in northern Indiana.—W. B. C.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 8.—The Canadian government crop report forecasts a total production of wheat in Canada of 449,058,000 bus., which is 99,048,000 bus. larger than the total wheat production in 1938. The 1939 crop is the fourth largest on record, exceeding slightly the production in 1932, and representing the heaviest crop since 1928. The figures in bus., three ciphers omitted, are as follows, 1938 shown in parentheses: Wheat, all Canada, 1939, 449,058 (350,010); oats, all Canada, 373,132 (371,382); barley, all Canada, 99,209 (102,988); all rye, all Canada, 16,549 (10,988); flaxseed, all Canada, 2,294 (1,389).

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 2.—New crop inspections are showing up considerably better than last year, although fewer cars have been inspected since the first of August. Out of 8,930 cars inspected to date 79% are No. 2 or better, while last year at this time only 57% of the total inspections were of similar grades. Our own agents' estimates on production with those from about 300 other points in Western Canada gives the following results, 1938 shown in parentheses: Manitoba, 56,000,000 bus. (51,000,000); Saskatchewan, 237,000,000 bus. (132,000,000); Alberta, 145,000,000 bus. (143,000,000).—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1.—The condition of spring wheat at the end of August is estimated to be 60.4% of normal which we interpret as forecasting 11.6 bus. per acre, which, on the basis of the government acreage, makes a total of 190 million bus. The condition of the corn crop is estimated to be 75.7% of normal which we interpret as forecasting 27.6 bus. per acre or a total of 2,504 million bus. Crop last year was 2,542 million bus. The condition of the oats crop is



estimated to be 64.6% of normal, which we interpret as forecasting 26.4 bus. per acre, a total production of 887 million bus.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Jackson & Curtis.

Muskogee, Okla., Aug. 25.—We have been taking in some hybrid corn. We had a sample from the sheller yesterday that showed only 13.6% moisture. Open pollinated corn is not dry enough to handle yet. We have not shipped any new corn by rail. The small amount we are getting goes to nearby points for immediate consumption. Nobody will buy at the price except for immediate consumption. Corn is very spotted. Some is very good and some is very poor. As a rule the very early corn is good and the late corn is very poor. We have not shipped any corn by rail and at this time our prices are too high for carlot shipments.—E. S. Boul-din.

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 2.—Farmers don't believe the soybean crop will thresh out what it looks like. Heads are short and a lot of them have only one bean in the pod, but at that, think there will be plenty of soybeans to go around, there are so many acres and it is standing straight up and thick on the ground. There is more of it, however, being cut for hay than we supposed there would be with the terrific amount of clover, timothy and alfalfa hay there is in the country. One farmer explained it on the ground some people were cutting soybeans for hay and cutting the alfalfa stand and the last crop cut would be a seed crop. Some new alfalfa seed has been delivered and it is very nice. We have seen some new Medium Red and it is nice. Timothy is a big crop for this particular locality, but it is not of the best quality.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 9.—Hot days and cool nights—ideal for maturing the corn crop. Many fields are now so dry they look like they were frosted. The grains are getting hard and a large portion of the crop is out of danger from frost. Some of the hybrids are drying so fast it looks as though they would be ready to husk by the first of October. The corn belt in Illinois will produce the largest crop of good quality corn ever raised. Soy beans are also maturing rapidly with the same favorable weather conditions. Another two weeks of dry weather and combines will be getting started on the largest crop Illinois ever produced. Haying has been underway, with yields very heavy due to rank growth this season. The acreage for beans will be somewhat larger than earlier indications. The Illinois crop is estimated at 42 million bus., compared with 31,866,000 bus. last year.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 25.—Ideal growing weather over the Central or Corn Belt States assures the steady progress of the corn crop. Sufficient moisture and sunshine stimulated the filling process so that the ears and kernels are reach-

ing maximum proportions. The extensive use of hybrid seed corn has resulted in an unusually heavy stand, indicating that practically every kernel germinated and each hill developed more ears than usual. Pollination was nearly perfect over the main corn belt and ears generally are filled with well developed kernels, with the exception of the tips of the secondary ears on the stalks. Plowing and preparation of the land is going steadily forward and seeding of winter wheat and winter rye will be general next month. The Northwest Pacific Coast States have harvested a crop much smaller than last year due to a decrease in acreage; heat and drought also affected certain areas. The Northwest spring wheat states have completed harvest and threshing operations are progressing rapidly; many sections report much better results than expected a short time ago, but other sections received very disappointing yields of poor quality grain due to continued drought and grasshopper damage.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Barley Crop Is of High Malting Quality

Minneapolis, Minn.—Barley receipts this year appear to be of generally high malting quality. The kernels are plump and well filled from most areas in northwestern Iowa, Minnesota, and eastern South Dakota, while others are a little immature.

Barley from the northern districts has a better color than from the southern areas, but the kernels are not so plump. Receipts from districts southeast, north and northwest of Man-kato, Minn., are badly stained due to heavy rains at cutting time. The majority of our blighted barley is coming from this area.

Of a total of 2,669 cars inspected, 1,350 cars graded malting barley, 1,796 cars contained dockage, and 103 cars graded blighted. Our supervision records show an average test weight of 45.5 pounds, and an average moisture content of 11.6 per cent.—Federal Grain Supervision.

New Oats of Better Quality

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Receipts of new oats to date indicate that the new crop is much better than the crop harvested in this section in 1938 in respect to both the test weight per bushel and general appearance. The early receipts have averaged 31.5 pounds in test weight, compared to 27.7 pounds in 1938, 31.4 pounds in 1937, 31.2 pounds in 1936, and 29.5 pounds in 1935. Very few of the Cedar Rapids receipts have shown sufficient weathering to be classed as "Slightly Weathered," whereas a considerable number of the early receipts last year were degraded on that factor.

About the usual amount of barley is present in the oats this season, but there is a noticeable increase in the amount of fine seeds and other foreign material. As a result, the percentage of sound cultivated oats is averaging

92.9%, or a little over 1.0% lower than last year. It appears that the special grades "Thin" and "Tough" will be of little or no consequence in grading the oats of this crop. While the latter was applied in a few instances during the very first part of the movement, later receipts indicate that the crop is drying out nicely and that the average is well below the minimum limit for "Tough" oats.

The principal grading factors thruout the season will undoubtedly be foreign material and sound cultivated oats.—Federal Grain Supervision.

Geo. Ruttan of Winnipeg Passes

George Richardson Ruttan, a popular member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, died Aug. 6, aged 59 years.

He was born at Kingston, Ont., the son of H. M. Ruttan, who was for 45 years an accountant in the Kingston office of Jas. Richardson & Sons. He went to Winnipeg in 1901 and became office boy for Edward O'Reilly, representative of the Richardson firm. In 1904 he bought a membership in the Exchange.

In 1912 he engaged in the brokerage business on his own account.



Geo. Ruttan, Winnipeg, Man., Deceased

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for the past three weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Wheat																	
	High	Low	Aug. 23	Aug. 24	Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 7	Sept. 8	Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	
Chicago	89½	62	70½	70¼	68½	67¾	68½	67¼	67¼	68½	73¾	76¾	81½	86½	88	85	82½	83¾	82½	
Winnipeg	85	51½	61½	62¼	58¾	57½	59¾	56¾	57¾	60½	65¼	70½	75¼	80½	82¾	79¾	76¾	76¾	74¾	
Liverpool* .....	...	...	55¾	57¾	55½	51¾	53½	52	51½	52½	52½	53½	closed on account of war						
Kansas City	84¼	57	64¾	64¾	63¾	62	63½	62¼	62¾	63¾	68¾	71¾	76¾	81¾	82¾	80¼	77¼	79	77¾	
Minneapolis	92	64¾	72¾	73	71	69	70¼	69½	68¾	70¼	75¼	73¼	83¼	88¼	91	87	84¼	85¾	83¾	
Duluth, durum	88	58¼	68	68½	66½	65½	66½	65½	65½	66¾	71¾	74¾	79¾	84¾	88	84¼	79¼	80½	79¼	
Milwaukee	89	62¾	70¾	70¼	68¾	67¼	68½	67¾	67½	68½	73½	77	82	87	88	85¼	82½	84	....
Corn																				
Chicago	60½	39¼	46½	45¼	43¾	43¼	44¾	43¾	43¾	44¼	48½	50½	54½	58½	59¾	58¾	56	56½	55¼	
Kansas City	56	37½	42¾	42¾	40¾	40¾	41½	40¾	40¾	40¾	44¾	46¾	50¾	54¾	56	54	51¾	52½	51	
Milwaukee	60	39¾	46¼	45¼	43¾	43¾	44¾	43¾	44	44¾	48¾	50½	54½	58½	60	58½	56¾	56½	....
Oats																				
Chicago	38¾	25¾	29½	29½	28¾	28¾	29¾	28¾	29	29¼	32¾	32½	35½	38½	37½	35½	34½	35	34½	
Winnipeg	44½	23¼	28½	28¾	27¾	27¾	28¼	27½	27½	27¾	32¾	34¾	39½	42	38¾	36¾	36¾	37½	37	
Minneapolis	36	23¾	27¼	27	26½	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½	29½	30	33	36	34½	32¾	31½	32¼	31¾	
Milwaukee	38½	26	29½	29½	29	28¾	29¾	29	29	29¾	32¾	32½	35½	38½	37¼	35¼	34¼	35½	....
Rye																				
Chicago	58	40½	44¼	44¾	42¾	42¼	42¾	41¾	41¼	41¾	46¾	47¾	52¾	57¾	56½	53½	51¼	52½	51½	
Minneapolis	55	37¾	41¾	40¾	39¾	39	39¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	43¾	45¾	49¾	54¾	54¾	49¾	47¾	48¾	47¾	
Winnipeg	61	37	43	42¾	39¾	40	40¾	39¼	39½	40	45	48¾	53¾	58¾	57¾	54¾	53¾	55	53½	
Barley																				
Minneapolis	47¾	28½	33½	34¾	33¼	33½	34½	34¼	33½	33¾	38¼	37¾	42¾	44½	43	41¾	40¼	41	40¾	
Winnipeg	49½	32½	35¼	35¾	33¾	33	33½	32¾	32½	33¾	38¾	39¾	44½	47¾	43¾	44¾	44¾	46½	45¼	
Soybeans																				
Chicago	90	65¾	69¾	71	68¾	68½	69½	69½	69½	69¾	73¾	77¾	81¾	85¾	88¾	89¾	88½	82½	80½	

*At daily current rate of exchange; closed indefinitely Sept. 5 account war.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 1.—New crop deliveries at country points are rising rapidly and for the past three days have been over the seven million bushels mark daily. From August 1st up to August 29th, total wheat deliveries have been 51,680,000 bushels as compared to 38,686,000 bushels last year.—McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The steamer Presque Isle on Sept. 7 loaded 250,000 bus. of corn at Elevator B of the Norris Grain Co. It was the first shipment by boat since the local elevators were taken over last fall from the Bartlett-Frazier Co. According to Manager Michael C. Herman, there are about 600,000 bus of grain in the elevator. The Presque Isle cleared for Tiffin, Ont.—H. C. B.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Grain shipping circles here are buzzing with talk of a boom in tonnage, the like of which has not been seen in Buffalo for many years. At present, 17 ships carrying 5,000,000 bus. are en route and additional boats are loading at the American Head of the Lakes. Operators believe the rush of grain loadings now on is only a prelude to what will happen before the season comes to a close.—G. E. T.

Duluth, Minn.—Commission houses have been hard beset, in the face of prevailing conditions, to dispose of their wares. While they awaited orders from country shippers buyers were left without a chance to hedge their purchases and the result was that very little business was possible, with bulk of the daily receipts carried over for several days, until conditions settled and adjustments made to the new order of things.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 1.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending September 1 increased 76,909,079 bushels when compared with the corresponding week in 1938. The amount in

store was reported as 142,999,827 bushels compared with 108,263,197 bushels for the preceding week. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Sept. 1, 1939, amounted to 32,091,071 bus. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 23,112,502 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the five weeks from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1 as compared with the like period in 1938 were as follows: 56,654,885 and 47,435,686 bus. respectively were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Enid, Okla., Aug. 29.—The movement during June and July was simply terrific and the heaviest in some twenty-eight years' experience. Our unloadings into storage since June 1 have been approximately 4,000 cars. We filled every bushel of bulk space with wheat, then sacked some 300,000 bu. into our Federal warehouse, and were then forced to lease several hundred boxcars from the railroads for temporary storage in the railroad yards. These cars are now in the process of being unloaded back into the elevator, but very little space is available, due perhaps mainly to the lack of loading orders, and the further fact that the producers put every bushel of eligible wheat into the loan.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y pro tem, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Barley Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	1,417	2,353		
Chicago	1,070,000	940,000	188,000	248,000
Ft. William	2,056,931	3,439,931	1,478,395	2,158,876
Ft. Worth		11,200		
Galveston		12,000		15,820
Houston				27,787
Indianapolis	9,000	18,000	1,500	
Kansas City	49,600	24,000	6,400	8,000
Milwaukee	3,930,200	4,205,000	795,625	860,900
Minneapolis		8,254,970	3,461,000	3,489,380
Omaha	97,600	356,800	72,287	113,600
Peoria	273,300	308,820	148,400	148,400
Philadelphia	1,452	2,690	2,888	971
St. Louis	43,200	209,600	20,800	16,000
Superior	1,267,581	2,570,132	316,000	1,541,009
Toledo	58,800	18,200	1,295	7,155

Rye Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	11,074	14,489		
Boston	1,900			
Chicago	421,000	290,000	112,000	67,000
Ft. William	222,211	356,462	365,602	232,222
Ft. Worth	1,500	28,500	9,000	
Galveston		36,000		
Hutchinson		3,000		
Indianapolis	39,000	84,000	42,000	24,000
Kansas City	9,000	151,500	1,500	4,500
Milwaukee	21,225	66,505	5,020	36,395
Minneapolis		3,496,860	396,000	584,330
New Orleans		11,128		
Omaha	46,200	299,779	62,355	165,200
Peoria	63,600	69,200	2,400	15,200
Philadelphia	14,123	5,766	5,038	1,135
St. Louis	27,000	57,000	28,500	36,000
Superior	619,190	1,933,304	736,794	929,505
Toledo	44,800	37,800	10,920	4,400
Wichita		1,300		

Wheat Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	214,265	843,234	52,913	
Chicago	4,341,000	4,988,000	3,786,000	3,997,000
Ft. Wm.	19,729,075	15,259,611	18,608,273	7,837,278
Ft. Worth	622,400	2,099,600	793,200	3,120,000
Galveston	504,000	3,681,000	411,000	4,383,804
Houston			924,372	623,500
Hutchinson	977,600	2,147,200		
Indianapolis	932,000	335,000	366,000	298,000
Kans. City	3,092,800	11,531,200	4,449,375	4,840,545
Milwaukee	522,060	991,760	1,621,202	1,383,961
Minneapolis		18,770,370	3,601,500	4,881,230
New Orleans	1,867,837	1,106,342	1,246,744	1,161,696
Omaha	2,037,057	4,590,760	1,002,400	2,367,433
Peoria	200,674	345,600	260,074	485,000
Philadelphia	161,505	799,786	83,547	182,961
St. Louis	2,356,400	2,962,500	2,061,000	2,433,889
Superior	6,683,831	6,658,180	2,508,176	1,745,104
Toledo	2,095,500	1,810,500	303,200	320,480
Wichita	1,150,500	1,297,500	834,000	837,000

Bean Picking Elevators Exempt from Wage and Hour Act

The 47th annual convention of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n was held Sept. 8 and 9 at the Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, with 150 shippers in attendance.

The meeting opened with an informal banquet in the Main Ball Room. Carlton H. Runciman, Lowell, was toastmaster, and after an excellent dinner, introduced the officers and directors.

HON. ELMER A. BEAMER, State Agricultural Commissioner, rejoiced with the dealers on the recent advance in bean prices, but pointed out that the gain is temporary and is based on the misfortune of other nations. He advocated the development of more permanent outlets for their products, and thanked the dealers for their co-operation in the establishment of bean grades.

W. J. CAMERON, Ford Motor Co., delivered a masterful talk on "The Business Man in Relation to the Nation." He said: "There has been a big change in public thinking the past two years. The first protest against political panaceas came from the rural sections and spread thruout the country, as people realized that whatever hurt business hurt them. The business man has been soft—must have been soft ever to believe that N.R.A. could be made to work—but he is convalescing, and has arrived at the state of mind that he can face facts."

"Natural economic laws," he said, "always control and we have witnessed repudiation of political philosophies. The only way out of unemployment is by business and business must be unhampered."

PRESIDENT L. W. TODD, Owosso, presided at the business session, which opened with breakfast in the Main Ball Room. He said: "Much has happened in the bean industry during the past year. The success of the grading of white beans in cooperation with the Michigan Dept. of Agriculture has proved its success beyond our expectations."

"The Wage and Hour Act was modified so as not to apply to country elevators and their bean picking plants. For this we have to thank a splendid committee, who made a trip to Washington, and the grateful assistance of our attorney, Wm. C. Smith."

"The buying of beans by the Surplus Commodities Corp. was much more helpful than at first expected. About 1,100 cars were sold thru this channel, together with about the same amount to the commercial trade in excess of that sold last season shows good work by the bean salesmen."

"Close cooperation of the Board of Directors, all committees and each member of the ass'n has been very gratifying and helpful to the officers. This good feeling seems to indicate that the trade is advancing in ethics and good business."

WM. P. SMITH, the Ass'n's attorney at Washington, gave a resume of the dangers of legislation and quasi-legislation applicable to the bean business, and cautioned the necessity of vigilance as "what happens to others today may happen to you tomorrow."

I. O. KELLERMAN, Elkton, sec'y-treas., Michigan Bean Producers, explained the purposes of his association was to work for better prices and markets for the 57,000 bean producers in Michigan. He stated that they had been approached with plans for packing and marketing their own beans but preferred to work thru the regular established channels and asked the cooperation of the shippers, suggesting possibly a check off on production to finance advertising to broader markets and better prices for Michigan beans.

ARTHUR O. COOK, Saginaw attorney, analyzed Michigan's new Farm Produce Storage Law, pointing out the advantages and disadvantages of operating under it and answered the many questions of the dealers.

Oats Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	65,430	70,726		
Boston	15,850	27,200		
Chicago	3,147,000	5,664,000	1,828,000	2,474,000
Ft. William	651,171	390,044	1,820,222	1,057,101
Ft. Worth	8,000	106,000	74,000	6,000
Indianapolis	542,000	1,158,000	384,000	698,000
Kansas City	184,000	592,000	60,000	150,000
Milwaukee	42,940	490,420	70,300	159,600
Minneapolis		7,598,780	3,303,000	3,652,230
New Orleans	9,414	2,000	7,731	15,938
Omaha	396,000	1,300,243	354,625	214,175
Peoria	448,000	474,000	244,200	418,000
Philadelphia	18,316	41,956	17,892	47,833
St. Louis	234,000	380,000	116,000	352,000
Superior	2,124,255	2,634,477	1,284,775	853,106
Toledo	858,900	709,800	277,590	544,880
Wichita	4,500			

Corn Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1938, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	180,520	116,027		
Boston		1,000		
Chicago	4,026,000	7,787,000	5,560,000	9,859,000
Ft. William			2,252	
Ft. Worth	63,000	99,000	22,500	10,500
Galveston		109,500		
Hutchinson		9,000		
Indianapolis	1,063,000	1,261,000	1,197,000	1,174,000
Kansas City	384,000	421,500	454,500	162,000
Milwaukee	373,550	1,257,050	1,098,800	959,691
Minneapolis		990,770	820,500	872,280
New Orleans	313,271	1,649,575	199,600	1,798,883
Omaha	268,800	560,000	1,093,000	764,620
Peoria	2,417,900	1,962,427	596,000	789,029
Philadelphia	167,475	2,450	119,618	23,006
St. Louis	824,500	694,500	279,400	515,785
Superior	345,508	987,057	814,318	1,598,114
Toledo	161,000	232,400	87,795	114,650
Wichita		6,500		

A. B. LOVE, Michigan State College, outlined the activities of the Ass'n's directors and legislative committee on compulsory state inspection of colored beans, and read the report of the committee referring the question to the vote of the membership. Considerable opposition developed and a motion was passed to postpone consideration until the mid-winter meeting because of the small proportion of members in attendance.

A motion was also passed providing for movement of white bean picking stock by truck loads or car loads within the state without inspection.

Resolutions Adopted

We the members of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n in session at its 47th annual meeting do hereby express our sentiments in the following resolutions:

Resolved: First, we believe in America and American institutions. We want to have them preserved and to that end we pledge our loyal support to every means without reserve. Freedom of religion, press, and political beliefs, the right of American business men large and small to pursue its destinies without unfair restrictions belong to America by reason of its constitution and we demand of our political representation, these rights.

We believe that American business is high in ethics and accomplishments and that the membership of our ass'n as a whole progressive and honorable and perform indispensable services to agriculture and its markets.

We believe our nation should preserve its neutrality in the existing war in Europe, and that Congress alone should have the right to declare war, and that no president should be given or assume the authority which in any way would entangle us in foreign affairs.

We demand the simplification of rules, regulations, and edicts, which have business enmeshed in a network of impossible complications.

We appreciate the loyal attitude of those congressmen representing Michigan agricultural interests and also our senators.

Other resolutions expressed thanks and appreciation to the speakers at the convention and the retiring officers, and obituaries paid tribute to Eugene W. Burkhart and Henry J. Jacques.

Election of Officers

L. W. Todd, Owosso, was unanimously re-elected president. Directors to serve for two years were Earl J. Young, Albion; Leo D. Cline, Saginaw, and L. W. Tinkham, Grand Rapids.

A Central Grain Office has been set up at Chicago by the F.C.I.C., to have general direction of all grain operations of the Corporation, involving accumulation and storage of supplies of wheat for the insurance reserve, which is built up as growers pay in premiums on "all-risk" insurance. William A. Talbot, former manager of the Kansas City branch office of the Corporation, and a grain man of more than 30 years' experience, has been placed in charge of the central grain office.

Food Control in England

The United Kingdom has requisitioned all stocks of cereals and cereal products above 50 tons held in store or afloat other than by millers. Owners of stocks over 100 tons outside the Kingdom must transfer ownership to the British Board of Trade. The selling price of all straight grade flour is fixed at 22 shillings per sack of 280 pounds, whether domestic or imported.

A com'te on grain prices in London has fixed a settlement price for wheat afloat or shipment subject to the approval of the food controller, as follows: From Vancouver, No. 1 Manitoba, 26s 10½d per quarter of 480 lbs.; No. 2, 25s 7½d; No. 3, 23s, 10½ d; from Atlantic, No. 1, 28s, 1½d; No. 2, 26s, 9d; from Argentine, Rosafe, 64 lbs., 20s, 6d. The above prices are much below the present value and do not indicate what ruling prices are in England.

A \$16,000 Bearing

What happens to a bearing when it becomes dry and no one feeds it oil is well illustrated by the photograph reproduced here.

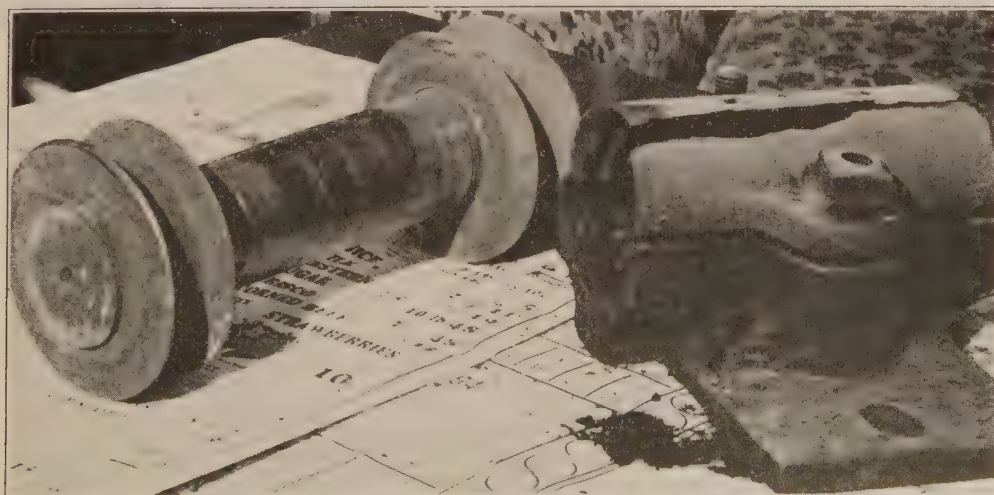
This bearing was found in the charred remains of the 15,000 bushel studded elevator of the Farmers Grain Co., operated by Jim E. Smith at Union City, Okla., after a disastrous fire in June, 1937.

The fire occurred shortly after midnight, the way fires caused by hot bearings occur. Union City has no fire department. By the time the El Reno fire department, 8 miles away, arrived the flaming building had collapsed.

This bearing was located at the end of the main drive-shaft, way back under a bin, where no one expected to find a bearing, and where no one looked for it. The location of the bearing was such that it could not be reached. Presumably it had run without benefit of grease or oil from the time the elevator was rebuilt, in 1928, until it burned.

When the ruins of the elevator were examined after the fire the bearing was discovered. The shaft had been exerting pressure against the top of the bearing, and had worn the top of the bearing paper-thin, so that the pillow block broke apart when removed from the shaft. Metal ground from the top of the bearing had packed in the bottom. The shaft was seamed from grinding against the dry surface of the bearing.

This loss cost the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. \$16,583.37, or \$3,080 for the building and \$13,503.37 for the wheat that burned with it. The loss could have been prevented easily by frequent and proper lubrication of this bearing.



A bearing, and a section of line shaft, that caused fire which destroyed Farmers Grain Co. elevator at Union City, Okla.

Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

Fourth Printing

20th Edition

This edition has been entirely rewritten and revised to contain the latest information on live stock feeding and nutrition. Entirely new compilations of recent analyses of American feeds are presented in the Appendix Tables. Extensive data are presented concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The only authoritative book on the subject of animal feeds and feeding. The result of over 38 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

The National Ass'n at Minneapolis Oct. 1-2-3

The 43rd annual meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n will be held in Minneapolis Oct. 2 and 3, with some organizations holding preliminary meetings on Oct. 1.

Sunday, Oct. 1

Meeting of the Grain Weighmasters' National Ass'n.

Grain Grading School, beginning at 9:30 a. m. in the Federal Office building.

Annual meeting of the secretaries and officers of grain and feed trade associations affiliated with the National Association. J. F. Moyer of Kansas will preside.

Convention registration will open at 2 p. m. on the mezzanine floor of the Nicollet Hotel, convention headquarters. The registration fee will be \$3.50 per person and will entitle the holder to the entire entertainment program and banquet to be offered by the Minneapolis hosts.

An informal reception for visiting ladies will be held in the Nicollet Hotel at 4 p. m.

A group of warehouse commissioners from perhaps a dozen states will meet in Minneapolis to consider the common problems of regulations governing warehousing of grain. S. S. Bateman of the Kansas Dept., and J. W. Buffington of the Missouri State Dept., have taken the leadership in calling this meeting of warehouse commissioners.

The officers and directors of the National Ass'n will meet for their annual business session at 5 p. m., to be followed by the annual dinner. At this business session, invitations will be received from cities wishing the annual convention for 1940.

Monday, Oct. 2

Members of the Nominations Committee and the Resolution Committee will meet at breakfast.

The "Circle," an organization of friendly grain trade firms, will hold a breakfast meeting for its members.

The National Grain Trade Council will hold an informal meeting of its members, present at the convention, at breakfast time.

Secretaries of grain and feed associations affiliated with the National Ass'n will meet at breakfast time to consider their own organization problems.

Directors of the Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n will meet at breakfast to discuss their trade situation. Geo. E. Booth of Chicago, chairman, will preside.

Members of the Uniform Grades Committee of the National Ass'n present at this convention will meet at breakfast with an official of the federal grain standards division.

The general convention session for Monday morning will be one of the best opening sessions in many years. The opening address, in the nature of a welcoming address, will be given by the famous Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota. The welcoming address from the Minneapolis hosts will be delivered by Walter H. Mills, president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. The invocation will be by the Rev. Fred Tyner of Minneapolis. The "key-note" address of the National convention will be delivered by O. F. Bast of Minneapolis, president of the Association for the past two years. He will be followed by L. W. Brockington, an attorney and grain trade official of Winnipeg, Canada, one of the best informed grain trade speakers of the continent.

THE NOON LUNCHEON on Monday will be directed by the National Grain Trade Council, and will consider the "future" of futures marketing. Frank A. Theis, chairman of the Council and president of Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo., will lead the discussion. Comment will be asked from such nationally known authorities as Dr. Alonzo Taylor, internationally known grain marketing economist; Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration;

and John McCarthy, president of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Minneapolis hosts are planning some special entertainment for the visiting ladies on Monday.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION of the general program will be devoted to the interests of the feed trade. E. C. Dreyer of St. Louis, chairman of the National Ass'n's Feed Committee, will preside. Those asked to take part in the afternoon discussion include: H. E. Kuehn, King Midas Milling Co., Minneapolis, and chairman of the Feedstuffs Committee of the Millers National Federation, will discuss feed problems from the milling viewpoint; two prominent mid-western men will discuss the retail feed dealers' situation; F. W. Lipscomb, sales manager of the Lipscomb Feed & Grain Co., Springfield, Mo., and president of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n; and L. H. Patton, manager of the Farmers & Merchants Milling Co., of Glencoe, Minn., president of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n. The comment from the eastern feed distributors will be given by Arthur F. Hopkins of the Chas. M. Cox Co., Boston, Mass. The position of the manufacturer of mixed feeds will be presented by A. F. Seay of St. Louis, vice-president of the Ralston-Purina Co.

The annual "stag party" for men registered at the convention will be presented by the hosts in the nature of a "Scandinavian Night." There will be a genuine Swedish "smorgasbord" dinner, followed by entertainment from noted Scandinavian artists.

Tuesday, Oct. 3

A breakfast meeting of secretaries of affiliated grain and feed associations will be held.

Members of the Nominations and Resolutions Committee will meet at breakfast to prepare their final reports to the convention.

The Tuesday morning general program session will open at 10 o'clock. This is the annual business session of the national organization, but this year it will also include some unusually interesting speeches. The talk to be presented by R. M. Evans, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, will probably rank as the "highlight" of the convention. James Glaser of Chicago will present a brief review of the Grain Institute of the Chicago Board of Trade. There will follow the nomination and election of officers for 1939-40, and the presentation of resolutions.

Newly elected officers and directors will meet with members of the retiring Board at luncheon.

The annual golf tournament will begin at 2 p. m. at the Minneapolis Golf Club.

Entertainment on Tuesday afternoon for visiting women at the convention.

The annual banquet will start at 7 p. m. in the main ballroom of the Nicollet Hotel. The name of the banquet speaker is not yet announced by the Minneapolis hosts. The banquet will be followed by the annual dance.

Will Welcome Grain Dealers to Flour City

Minneapolis, Minn.—The 43rd annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n will open here Oct. 2, which is also the opening of the Minneapolis Century Celebration.

Visitors to the convention will see Minneapolis celebrating its hundredth birthday, and there will be some novel displays outside of the convention hotel.

Attention will be drawn to the Minneapolis celebration by two men who will welcome the convention crowd to the State and City. Governor Harold Stassen of Minnesota and President Walter H. Mills of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce will both be on the Monday morning program, Oct. 2.

Your Special Train to Minneapolis

The grain trade of the U. S. A. is confronted with so many pressing problems in addition to the rapidly changing conditions created by the European War that a record attendance is now assured for the all important convention of the National Association in Minneapolis, Oct. 1-2-3.

Arrangements have been completed with The Milwaukee Road for the operation of an extra section of its famous speedliner—The Hiawatha—for grain dealers, their families and friends attending the 43rd Annual Convention



Your Special Chicago to Minneapolis

of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Association.

This extra section will, as is the regular train, be composed of air-conditioned streamlined Tip Top Tap Car, luxury lounge coaches, dining car serving those delicious Milwaukee Road meals—Beaver Tail Parlor Car.

Leaving Chicago Union Station at 9:15 A.M., Sunday, Oct. 1, your train will speed over the rails at 100 miles and more per hour, arriving Milwaukee 10:30 A.M., making the 85-mile run in 75 minutes. Here we pick up the Wisconsin delegation and enjoy a fine opportunity to visit with them en route to the convention city, arriving there at 4:15 P.M.

AND BEST OF ALL, The Milwaukee Road has granted a special round-trip rate of \$10.00. Just think of that. A \$10.00 round-trip rate and an extra train composed of Hiawatha equipment. This alone should prove an inducement to make a trip to the grain center of the Northwest. In order to secure this rate, however, we must have a party of 100 or more traveling together on the going trip, so get your reservations in early.

THIS SPECIAL round-trip rate of \$10.00 is good for 10 days, and while we must travel in a group on the going trip, we can, however, return individually and separately, using any train we desire so long as the return trip is completed by midnight of the tenth day. Travel by train to the greatest convention ever held by the grain trade, only \$10.00 round trip.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

Canadian mills ground 68,943,870 bus. of wheat during the 12 months prior to Aug. 1, against 57,837,904 bus. during the preceding crop year, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Rock Island Trains from Kansas City

The Rocket, Streamlined: Leave Kansas City, 9 a. m.; leave Des Moines, 1:03 p. m.; arrive Minneapolis, 6:15 p. m.

Mid-Continent Special: Leave Kansas City, 5:45 p. m.; leave Des Moines, 11:40 p. m.; arrive Minneapolis, 7:50 a. m.

Fare: Roundtrip in coaches, Kansas City to Minneapolis, \$18.65. Round trip, first class, \$22.05, plus Pullman or parlor car charge. Round trip in coaches, Des Moines to Minneapolis, \$10.15; first class, \$12.50, plus Pullman or parlor car charge.

State Sec'y's Will Confer

Minneapolis, Minn.—Fifteen secretaries of state and regional grain and feed trade Ass'n's will gather here on Oct. 1 for their own meeting prior to the opening of the general session of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn. on Oct. 2. It will be the largest group of grain and feed trade association officials ever to meet at a national convention. They will bring with them about 20 of their association officers.

Various nationally known leaders will meet with these secretaries on Oct. 1 for an "off the record" discussion of trade problems. J. F. Moyer of Dodge City, Kans., is chairman of the secretaries' group. Others expected to attend the meeting include: L. C. Webster, Minneapolis; Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis; W. W. Cummings, Columbus, O.; A. H. Meiner-shagen, Higginsville, Mo.; Ron Kennedy, Des Moines, Ia.; A. G. Campbell, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Joe Morris, Amarillo, Tex.; I. J. Stromnes, Sacramento, Calif.; Leon S. Jackson, Portland, Ore.; Ted Brasch, Spokane; J. N. Campbell, Omaha; Dean Clark, Chicago; E. G. Kiburg, St. Louis, Mo.; D. K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee; W. D. Flemming, Minneapolis.

Secretaries of the National Ass'n and their Years of Service

W. H. Chambers, Hepburn, Ia., 1896-1897.
Charles S. Clark, Chicago, Ill., 1897-1901.
Geo. A. Stibbens, Coburg, Ia., 1902-1905.
Jno. F. Courcier, Toledo, O., 1906-1913.
Chas. Quinn, Toledo, O., 1914-1936.
R. B. Bowden, St. Louis, Mo., 1936-1937.
E. G. Kiburtz, St. Louis, Mo., 1937.

Time and Place of National Ass'n Conventions

[Number of men in attendance is given at end of each line.]

1896, Nov. 9, Chicago, Ill., Ass'n organized, 38.
1897, June 29-30, Des Moines, Ia., 200.
1898, Nov. 2-3, Chicago, Ill., small.
1899, Oct. 18-19, Chicago, Ill., good.
1900, Nov. 20-21, Indianapolis, Ind., 185.
1901, Oct. 2-3, Des Moines, Ia., 1,500.
1902, Oct. 1-3, Peoria, Ill., —.
1903, Oct. 6-8, Minneapolis, Minn., 300.
1904, June 22-24, Milwaukee, Wis., 325.
1905, June 2-3, Niagara Falls, N. Y., 143.
1906, June 4-5, Chicago, Ill., 215.
1907, Oct. 2-3, Cincinnati, O., 319.
1908, Oct. 15-17, St. Louis, Mo., 706.
1909, Oct. 6-8, Indianapolis, Ind., 272.
1910, Oct. 10-12, Chicago, Ill., 259.
1911, Oct. 9-11, Omaha, Neb., 369.
1912, Oct. 1-3, Norfolk, Va., 200.
1913, Oct. 14-16, New Orleans, La., 241.
1914, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo., 364.
1915, Oct. 11-13, Peoria, Ill., 910.
1916, Sept. 25-28, Baltimore, Md., 365.
1917, Sept. 24-26, Buffalo, N. Y., —.
1918, Sept. 23-25, Milwaukee, Wis., 975.
1919, Oct. 13-15, St. Louis, Mo., 1,450.
1920, Oct. 11-13, Minneapolis, Minn., —.
1921, Oct. 3-5, Chicago, Ill., 1,029.
1922, Oct. 2-4, New Orleans, La., 452.
1923, Oct. 1-3, Des Moines, Ia., 404.
1924, Sept. 22-24, Cincinnati, O., 532.
1925, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo., 903.
1926, Oct. 18-20, Buffalo, N. Y., 596.
1927, Oct. 10-12, Omaha, Neb., 1,250.
1928, Sept. 24-26, Boston, Mass., —.
1929, Oct. 14-16, Peoria, Ill., 725.
1930, Oct. 13-15, Chicago, Ill., 341.
1931, Oct. 12-14, Houston, Tex., —.
1932, Sept. 19-21, French Lick, Ind., 218.
1933, Sept. 18-20, Chicago, Ill., 725.
1934, Oct. 15-17, Memphis, Tenn., 397.
1935, Sept. 19-21, St. Louis, Mo., 672.
1936, Oct. 12-13, Milwaukee, Wis., 600.
1937, Oct. 11-12, Dallas, Tex., 412.
1938, Sept. 26-27, Toronto, Ont., 206.
1939, Oct. 2-3, Minneapolis, Minn., —.

Presidents of the National Ass'n and their Years in Office

1896—1897 E. S. Greenleaf, Jacksonville, Ill.
1897—1900 Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Ind.
1900—1902 B. A. Lockwood, Des Moines, Ia.
1902—1903 Theo. P. Baxter, Taylorville, Ill.
1903—1904 H. S. Grimes, Portsmouth, O.
1904—1905 R. B. Schneider, Fremont, Nebr.
1905—1906 M. F. Dunlap, O'Fallon, Mo.
1906—1907 Henry L. Goemann, Mansfield, O.
1907 Chas. England, Baltimore, Md.
1907—1909 A. E. Reynolds, Crawfordsville, Ind.
1909—1910 A. G. Tyng, Peoria, Ill.
1910—1912 E. M. Wayne, Delavan, Ill.
1912—1914 Chas. D. Jones, Nashville, Tenn.
1914—1916 Lee G. Metcalf, Illiopolis, Ill.
1916—1918 E. C. Eikenberry, Camden, O.
1918—1920 P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.
1920—1922 Ben E. Clement, Waco, Tex.
1922—1924 F. E. Watkins, Cleveland, O.
1924—1926 Fred G. Horner, Lawrenceville, Ill.
1926—1928 C. D. Sturtevant, Omaha, Nebr.
1928—1929 A. S. MacDonald, Boston, Mass.
1929—1930 Bert Dow, Davenport, Ia.
1930—1932 H. A. Butler, Omaha, Nebr.
1932—1934 George E. Booth, Chicago, Ill.
1934—1935 F. A. Derby, Topeka, Kans.
1935—1937 S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
1937 O. F. Bast, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feed Trade Problems Will Be Discussed

A comprehensive discussion of the problems in the feed trade of the United States will be presented before the members of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. at their annual meeting in Minneapolis. The special program dealing with matters of the feed trade will begin at 2:30 p. m. Oct. 2.

E. C. Dreyer of St. Louis, chairman of the Feed Trade Committee of the National Ass'n., will preside at this general convention session.

The feed problem from the standpoint of the milling trades will be outlined by H. E. Kuehn, vice-president of King Midas Milling Co., of Minneapolis, and chairman of the feedstuffs committee of the Millers National Federation.

The viewpoint of the eastern feed distributor will be presented by Arthur F. Hopkins of the Chas. M. Cox Co., Boston.

Two prominent retail feed men of the central west will present the comment of the retail feed dealer: One of these men is L. H. Patton, manager of the Farmers & Merchants Milling Co., of Glencoe, Minn., and president of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n. The other is F. W. Lipscomb of Springfield, Mo., sales manager of the Lipscomb Feed & Grain Co. and president of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.



Association Headquarters, Minneapolis

A. F. Seay, vice-president of the Ralston-Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo., has been asked to present the comment of the mixed feed manufacturers.

Chairman Dreyer will present for discussion the proposal for a uniform set of feed rules for the entire trade of the U. S. Mr. Dreyer has spent much time and effort on this subject in the past year. The feed rules of the National Ass'n are now in use.

Grain Grading School at Minneapolis

Minneapolis, Minn.—One of the interesting and important programs in connection with the Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn. convention here on Oct. 2-3, will be the grain grading school, which will be held on Oct. 1 preliminary to the opening of the main convention. Convention visitors are invited to come to Minneapolis a day early and register for the grain grading school.

The school will be under the general direction of Willis B. Combs of Chicago, senior marketing specialist for the grain standards division of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Assisting him will be M. J. Johnson, supervisor in the Minneapolis federal office, and other government experts of that office. H. O. Putnam, sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, and a member of the Extension Service staff of the University of Minnesota, will aid in the instruction work.

The grading school will be held in the Federal Office Bldg., only a short distance from the Nicollet Hotel, convention headquarters. The preparation of samples and the instruction work will be under the direction of Supervisor Johnson, and it is proposed to cover Hard Red Spring Wheat, Durum Wheat, and Barley, and to answer questions regarding the other grains.

If "Students" use spectacles or reading glasses, they should bring them along, in addition to a small pair of tweezers for the analytical work. Students should be there promptly at the opening of the work at 9:30 a. m. Sunday.

Grain dealers wishing to enroll as students for this grading school should send in their names at once to H. O. Putnam, 408 Flour Exchange, Minneapolis. There is no charge for the grading school work.

Processing Taxes under the A.A.A. amounted to \$963,000,000. Claims for refunds, to the number of 29,000, total \$550,000,000. Of these, 13,453 claims, for \$4,000,000, have been allowed. Claims for 10,287, totalling \$37,000,000, have been rejected. Pending claims to the number of 5,863 involve around \$460,000,000. The original official estimate was that refunds would not go above \$90,000,000.

Nicollet Hotel Headquarters for National Meeting

The outstanding hotel of the Twin Cities.

Located in downtown Minneapolis, convenient to both railroad stations, and within walking distance of the theatres and shopping district. Faces Gateway Park.

Named after Joseph N. Nicollet, French explorer 1836-38, who gave valuable service to the state collecting information concerning natural history. The first Nicollet Hotel was built in 1857, and since 1879 a hotel of this name has occupied the same site continuously.

Three air conditioned dining rooms.

Single rooms, \$3.00 and up; double, \$4.50 and up.

Double with twin beds, \$5.00 and up.

Suites, \$10.00 and up.

Six hundred outside rooms each with bath.

The garage which is connected by tunnel with the hotel charges \$1.00 for 24 hour parking.

Chief Grain Inspectors Will Meet at Minneapolis

Harry R. Clark of Omaha, President of the Chief Inspectors Ass'n, has announced that the Chief Grain Inspectors' National Ass'n will hold its Annual Meeting in Minneapolis on Monday, Oct. 2nd.

The tentative program will include discussions on the Wages and Hour Law, the Steinlite and Moist-O-Meter Devices and Grain Inspection Fees.

A speaker from the Grain Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is expected.

Ron Kennedy Will Join Official Staff of National Ass'n

With the largest attendance in many years expected on Oct. 2-3 at the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n in Minneapolis, the National Ass'n has strengthened its staff with the appointment of Ron Kennedy of Des Moines, Ia., as assistant secretary.

Mr. Kennedy, now secretary of the Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, will on Oct. 1 take over part-time work for both the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n and the National Grain Trade Council, working on assignment for a few months. His work for the two national organizations will be largely work in the field, although he may spend some time in both the St. Louis and Washington, D. C., offices of the grain organizations. He will continue his work with the Iowa Ass'n.

Ron Kennedy is a graduate of Stanford University, worked some time in newspaper editorial work, and then became secretary of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n before coming to Iowa.

E. G. Kiburtz, secretary of the National Ass'n and who has been with the organization for the past 27 years, will again be in charge of the office at the Minneapolis convention.

Minneapolis Preparing Welcome

The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, preparing to welcome a large crowd to the 43rd annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers Nat'l. Ass'n., here on Oct. 1-2-3, has named chairman of its various convention committees, as follows:

Honorary General Chairman—W. T. Fraser.
Acting General Chairman—Edwin J. Pierce.
Secretary—J. A. Gould.
Finance Committee—J. A. Mull, chairman.
Banquet Committee—John D. McCaull, chairman.

Stag-Night Committee—J. T. Culhane, chairman.

Special Entertainment Committee—Frank H. Higgins, chairman.

Reception and Reservations Committee—Earl M. White, chairman.

Golf Committee—Lew L. Crosby, chairman.

Transportation Committee—Miles Kane, chairman.

Grading School Committee—John E. Klingen, chairman.

President O. F. Bast of the National Ass'n is helping with some of the program arrangements in Minneapolis. Invitations to the National Ass'n from cities wishing to act as hosts for the 1940 meeting will be referred to the directors' meeting in Minneapolis on Oct. 3.

Officers and directors of the National Ass'n will meet in Minneapolis Sunday, Oct. 1. The National Ass'n has 43 directors, representing 22 states and Canada.

Future Trading Volume on the Chicago Board of Trade during July, with figures for 1938 in parentheses, amounted to: Wheat, 528,722,000 (583,574,000); corn, 174,203,000 (173,135,000); oats, 47,900,000 (27,566,000); and rye, 19,554,000 (7,084,000 bushels), as reported by the C. E. A.

A.A.A. Grain Tanks Being Mobilized

In spite of sharp speculative advances in grain prices that threaten to carry the price of yellow corn at country elevators over the 57c per bu. that the Commodity Credit Corp. loaned Corn Belt farmers on 257,000,000 bus. of 1937 and 1938 corn they sealed in farm cribs, production of Agricultural Adjustment Administration orders for 39,250 steel bins to hold 1,000 and 2,000 bus. of corn each, is being pushed rapidly by the six major steel fabricators in the agricultural supply business.

Purpose of the steel bins is to store sealed corn from the 1937 and 1938 crops that cooperating farmers deliver to the Commodity Credit Corp. in satisfaction of their notes. The bins will provide storage room near railroads and country elevators to hold approximately 75,000,000 bus. of the deliveries. Not satisfied that this amount of storage space will hold the deliveries of cooperating farmers who need their farm cribs to hold 1939 corn and who do not choose to accept the C.C.C.'s offer of 7c per bushel storage for holding the corn on the farm another year, the A.A.A. has coerced many grain dealers into offering additional space where available in country elevators at the same rate for storage.

Lion's share of the orders for steel bins went to the Butler Manufacturing Co., and this company was the first to put steel bins in the field. Duplicate 2,000 bu. steel bins were trucked out of the company's Galesburg, Ill., plant late in August to be erected at Melvin and Shirley, Ill. Grain dealers of Ford and McLean counties gathered at Melvin and Shirley on the field days to watch inexperienced workmen poke 900 bolts thru 900 holes and tighten down companion nuts in assembling the sections of each bin.

The bins, top, sides and bottom, are built of 20 gauge galvanized steel, except for such angle iron as is used in the door frame and connecting pieces. The side walls are assembled from 32 galvanized, corrugated sections, 8 sections to a ring and 4 rings high. The bottom is of two sections bolted together. The top is a series of restaurant-pie-shaped sections, capped with an anchored cone.

Three of the sections of the conical roof are split, so that loosening two bolts will release their lower halves and leave a hole for filling the bin. Placed at three different points in the roof, these split sections make filling of the bin possible from almost any side.

The door, thru which grain is removed, is in two sections, and has an angle iron locking brace with holes for padlocking it shut. The door is about 3 ft. wide and 6 ft. high. At 1 ft. levels across the door space are iron rods to keep the frame from springing under the weight of grain.

Dimensions of the circular tanks are 18 ft. in diameter, with 11 ft. high sides and a roof that pitches another 4 ft. into the air. The capping cone on the roof is raised about 1½ or 2 inches higher to leave a ventilating space, and this space is protected from rodents with close meshed galvanized screen. The cap is anchored to the roof with an angle iron ring and anchoring bar on the inside.

The bins rest on foundations made by use of a retaining ring of concrete block or tile, holding sand or gravel sloped to a center from 3 to 5 inches higher than the retaining ring.

The bin at Melvin, which was assembled Aug. 31, has a gravel foundation retained with 16x8 inch cement blocks that cost 16c each. It has been erected on a triangle of land across a private drive from the Melvin Farmers Grain Co.'s 47,000 bu. cribbed elevator. The land belongs to this company and makes room for about 25 of the bins. Ford County's com'te has ordered 50 bins, 25 to be erected on this site, 25 more on whatever other site can be found in Melvin to hold them.

"Altho this first bin has a foundation with a retaining ring of concrete block," says Manager H. J. Freehill of the Melvin Farmers Grain Co., who has taken on the job of supervising erection of the bins, but is not at all sure he wants to accept the job of weighing the grain that will be delivered and of putting it in the bins, "foundations for other bins will have a retaining ring of 12x6 inch tile that can be purchased for 6½c each. Since the tile is lower,



A.A.A. Steel Tank on Ground of Farmers Grain & Coal Co., at Shirley, Ill.

less gravel will be needed to make the foundation."

The bin at Shirley rests on a gravel foundation retained with a ring of 4x5x12 inch tile. It takes 56 tile to make a retaining ring for a foundation. H. A. Pagel, one of the directors in the Shirley Farmers Grain & Coal Co., which provided a site for the bins near its north elevator, says 5 yards of gravel are needed to properly fill a foundation retaining wall. Many unexpected expenses are discovered, he says, in receiving the bins at the railroad station, draying them to the site, buying materials and building the foundations, and assembling the bins. It takes four strong men a long day to erect one of these bins after they have become experienced. Mr. Pagel's best estimate of the cost of labor, drayage, and foundation materials ran from \$25 to \$27 per bin. The McLean county com'te has an order in for 60 of the bins. It has been able to buy its tile for 3c each, its gravel for 65c per yard.

Pagel's estimate is considered low by most grain dealers. His tile cost 3c each. The gravel comes from a nearby gravel bank. Labor costs are figured low. An estimate of the costs of setting up one of the 2,000 bu. steel bins made by Lester Fielding, manager of the Hartsburg Grain, Coal & Lumber Co., at Hartsburg, Ill., is not nearly so optimistic. Here is the Fielding estimate:

FOUNDATION	
Gravel, 9 yards @ \$1.60.....	\$14.40
42 concrete blocks, 8x8x16 @ 15c....	6.30
1 sack mortar.....	.60
3 strands No. 9 wire.....	.75
Labor, 1 man 10 hours @ .50c.....	5.00
Waterproofing .....	.35
	\$27.40
ERECTING BIN	
50 man hours labor @ 50c.....	25.00
Value of leased land (R.R. terms)....	5.00
	30.00
INVESTMENTS	
Portable elevator and engine @ \$250.00, with depreciation on same per bins @.....	2.50
Interest on same.....	1.25
Social security tax and insurance on men employed .....	.50
	4.25
FILLING BIN	
2 men, 4 hours @ 50c.....	4.00
Fuel	1.00
	5.00
	\$66.65

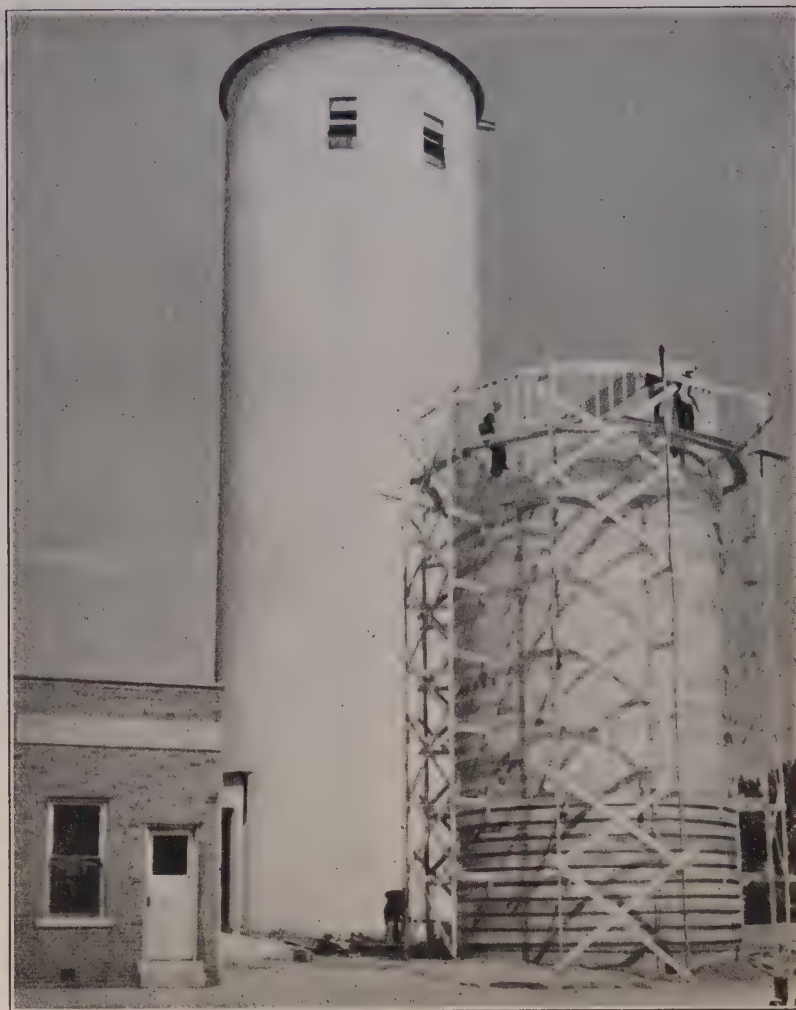
The Fielding estimate is admittedly high. It equals 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu. of capacity to erect and fill the bins with delivered sealed corn. Fielding adds $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bu. for weighing and accounting to bring the total cash outlay to 3 5-6c per bu.

Carl B. Baker, manager of the West Lincoln Farmers Grain Co. at Bell Station, a few miles northwest of Lincoln, Ill., who has agreed to erect a number of the A.A.A. steel bins because he considers it "a demanded service to his patrons," believes the bins can be erected at much lower cost. But Baker is acting on the conviction that the farmers demanding erection of the bins, because they must get their own cribs empty to hold new corn, will be willing to donate a part of the labor involved in erecting them.

Fair, actual average expense of erecting the steel bins probably runs somewhere between the Pagel and Fielding extremes. Wilder Grain Co., at Cedar Rapids, Ia., erecting one of the bins under the direction of the Linn County A.A.A. Com'te, found the cost to be \$45.57, divided as follows:

54 clay blocks @ \$88.50 per 1,000.....	\$4.80
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. sand @ \$1.50 per yd. delivered..	8.25
Wire to bind blocks in place.....	.70
16 hrs. labor on foundation @ 35c.....	5.60
73 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. labor in erection of bin @ 35c....	25.72
Guy wire.....	.50
	\$45.57

The Wilder figures do not include costs of weighing, accounting, and filling the bins, nor the costs for land rental, portable elevator,



11,000-bu. Wood Tank Being Erected at Heyworth, Ill., for Hasenwinkle Grain Co.

workmen's compensation, insurance and interest.

After the bins are erected comes the problem of means for filling them. The McLean county com'te has been experimenting with tractor and motor driven drags and blowers, at last reports was uncertain of which it would use. The cost of a machine must be added to the cost of the bins.

Who finances erection of the bins, and the business of filling them? For this purpose the Commodity Credit Corporation allows 3c per bushel of corn delivered. The county com'te

receives $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bushel for administrative expenses. The other 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c per bu. goes to the elevator operator who takes on the job, covers the cost of erecting the bins, weighing, inspecting and keeping records on the corn received, and elevating it into the bins. After the corn is in the bins it is the Commodity Credit Corp.'s baby. But, of course, someone will have to keep a watchful eye on it. This was what worries Manager Freehill. "You can't make me believe," he said, "that those bins won't sweat."

In sharp contrast to the bins being erected [Concluded on page 206]



Interior of Wood Tank Being Constructed at Heyworth, Ill., for Hasenwinkle Grain Co.

Patent Law Modernized

By JOHN A. DIENNER, Chicago, Ill., former President of the Patent Law Ass'n of Chicago.

In addition to the changes to which our article appearing in the Aug. 23 number called attention, there have been two other changes made in the patent laws by Act of the 76th Congress, first session, which recently adjourned.

These two additional bills were H. R. 6874 and H. R. 6878.

These bills were passed by Congress and approved by the President and are now a part of the patent law.

Under H. R. 6874, the practice of forfeiture and renewal as previously permitted under the statutes has now been abolished.

Heretofore, when an application was in condition for allowance, the examiner would send a formal notice to the applicant, or his attorney, that the application was formally allowed and that the final fee should be paid within six months of the date of allowance, otherwise the patent would not be issued. The law provided that if the applicant did not pay the final fee within the six months' period prescribed, the application would become forfeited, but that it might be renewed any time within six months after such forfeiture became effective, by filing a petition and a renewal fee, whereupon the application would again take its original date, and would be subject to re-examination like a new application. If then, it was found again to be allowable with or without changes, another notice of allowance would be sent to the applicant, and he would be given another period of six months within which to pay this fee and have his patent issued.

Now, by the passage and approval of H. R. 6874, renewals have been abolished and an applicant is required to pay his final fee within the six months following the notice of allowance, otherwise the application becomes forfeited.

By passage and approval of H. R. 6878, the Commissioner is now given power to expedite the prosecution of an application by calling upon an applicant or his attorney, to respond within a period less than six months which has previously been the period within which response has been required.

Heretofore, one of the difficulties in getting applications out of the Patent Office in reasonable time, particularly from the Commissioner's standpoint, has been that applicants who desired to delay their application in the Patent Office took advantage of all of the technicalities available, and there are plenty. An applicant according to the law as it stood heretofore, was not required to respond before the end of six months from the last official action. Even that had been considered as a drastically shortened period, for when the writer entered the Patent Office in 1910 he found there pending a number of old cases which were filed under the old law, prior to 1897. The applicants in those cases were not required to respond to an Office Action before the end of two years. One such application which came on the writer's desk was then twenty-four years old, and yet there was no power that the Commissioner could employ to compel the applicant to take out the patent. While the original period of response was two years, and it was later shortened to one year, and finally to six months, even six months periods are too long, particularly if the applicant or his attorney wanted to delay the issuance of the patent. So the Commissioner asked Congress for the authority to require applicants to respond more promptly under conditions where that is desirable, and by the new change in the law he is given that power. He may now ask an applicant to respond to any Official Action within any time less than six months and not less than thirty days from the date of the Office Action. This should expedite the handling of applications which have long been delayed, either through the design of the applicant or his attorney, or by circum-

stances which have allowed the application to remain pending in spite of the desire of the patent office to secure prompt issuance of the same.

While numerous changes have been proposed to Congress for changes in the patent law, only the changes mentioned above, and in the previous article, affecting the patent law have secured the approval of Congress and the President. Our patent system has served us so faithfully and so successfully that Congress and the public are loath to make any changes unless it is clearly demonstrated to be for the better.

The Future of Future Trading

In the present confused situation surrounding grain marketing in the United States, many people would like to hear a fair discussion of What is the future for futures marketing of grain? They will have their opportunity at Minneapolis on Oct. 2 when prominent national authorities will conduct an open forum on this subject.

F. A. Theis, present chairman of the National Grain Trade Council and president of the Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co. of Kansas City, will lead the discussion at a luncheon on Oct. 2 which is part of the general program of the annual meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. Other prominent national figures who have been asked to take part with Mr. Theis in the discussion are Dr. Alonzo Taylor, internationally known economist; Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, head of the CEA, and John McCarthy, president of the Chicago Board of Trade. Men attending this noon meeting, open to all convention visitors, will be invited to ask questions and to join in the general discussion.

The luncheon will be under the auspices of the National Ass'n but will be immediately in charge of officers of the National Grain Trade Council. The 1939-40 chairman of the Council, who will be named at its annual meeting Sept. 15 in Chicago will preside at this luncheon.

Cash income of farmers from marketings of principal crops and products had declined \$192,000,000, or 5 per cent, during the first seven months of this year, compared with the same period of 1938, according to the U. S. D. A.

Flexible Spout Telescopes

Irven Meyer, inventive manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., at Warsaw, Ill., who operates the company's 35,000 bushel elevator across the tracks of the T. P. & W. railroad from the Mississippi river, claims a great convenience in loading cars has rewarded the devising of a telescoping flexible loading spout.

The only difference between his loading spout and the standard loading spout found on most country grain elevators, is that the flexible end, instead of being secured firmly to the end of the 8 inch well casing from the cupola of the elevator, is held by cables running back thru sheaves, and is counterbalanced with weights so that it can be manually drawn up or slid down on the well-casing.

The effect is that the flexible part of the loading spout can be lengthened or shortened to reach way back into the ends of a spotted car, or just inside the door, as the progress of loading demands. With easy adjustment of the amount of flexible spouting extending from the end of the well-casing, grain can readily be spouted to exact parts of a car.

Up on his toes, Manager Meyer has several conveniences about his elevator that improve efficiency in its operation. All electrical controls are arranged in a setback in the driveway wall, and are protected with a railing. A shelf on a workfloor wall, next to the driveway, holds a neat arrangement of test weight equipment.

Until hard roads made it unprofitable, Manager Irven Meyer operated a ferry to bring grain from Missouri across the Mississippi river, and ship it out by rail over the T. P. & W. railroad. The T. P. & W.'s right-of-way is bordered on one side by the river bank. Today Manager Meyer is faced with the problem of fighting the air and water claims of the railroad to put a conveyor and loading spout across the railroad's tracks to reach the river bank and load barges. Barge loading elevators on the river at points above and below Warsaw are a new competition forcing the issue.

The charges of manipulation against Cargill, Inc., will be heard Sept. 18 at Minneapolis, Minn., by the C.E.A.



Telescoping flexible end can be raised or lowered on loading spout of Farmers Grain & Supply Co. at Warsaw, Ill.

Wheat Acreage Allotments Are Increased

Wheat acreage allotments for the 1940 crop have been increased to 62,000,000 acres compared with the 55,000,000 acre goal last year, and the actual seed acreage for harvest in 1939 of 64,595,000 acres.

So far the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has never succeeded in attaining the goals established by its allotments. In the current year the seed acreage exceeded the allotment by 9,500,000 acres.

The 1940 allotment is apportioned to the states on the basis of their share of the 10-year (1929-38) average, seeded acreage, adjusted for economic and production trends. Further adjustments have been made where needed to insure each county having an allotment of at least 55 per cent of its 1938 seedings.

The wheat acreage allotments by states follow:

STATE—	1940 Acreage	1939 Acreage	1939 *Seeded
Four Principal S. W. Hard Wheat States.			
Nebraska	3,560,400	3,049,982	4,078,000
Kansas	12,789,001	11,067,349	13,902,000
Oklahoma	4,515,610	3,783,954	4,469,000
Texas	4,221,706	3,684,863	4,026,000
Total	25,086,717	21,586,148	26,475,000
Montana	3,783,007	3,414,642	4,370,000
Colorado	1,472,639	1,314,022	1,553,000
Three Principal Spring Wheat States.			
N. Dakota	8,964,389	8,300,488	9,040,000
S. Dakota	3,245,869	2,943,821	2,782,000
Minnesota	1,663,684	1,418,702	1,420,000
Total	13,873,942	12,663,011	13,242,000
Six Soft Wheat States.			
Missouri	1,963,713	1,705,277	1,764,000
Illinois	1,938,259	1,789,192	2,038,000
Indiana	1,601,447	1,481,810	1,627,000
Michigan	739,792	669,954	766,000
Ohio	1,838,127	1,654,847	1,980,000
Pennsylvania	849,933	772,659	955,000
Total	8,931,271	8,073,735	9,129,000
Four Pacific N. W. States.			
Washington	1,851,030	1,681,159	1,896,000
Oregon	851,458	768,303	841,000
California	698,754	626,306	706,000
Idaho	989,702	895,549	987,000
Total	4,390,944	3,971,317	4,430,000
Others:			
Alabama	5,281	4,734	5,000
Arizona	35,534	30,554	45,000
Arkansas	67,385	65,115	49,000
Delaware	74,033	68,405	75,000
Georgia	137,416	123,630	178,000
Iowa	456,046	389,177	455,000
Kentucky	406,727	337,534	497,000
Maine	4,163	4,387	3,000
Maryland	384,403	350,926	406,000
Mississippi	14,653	11,968	19,000
Nevada	53,782	46,924	65,000
New Jersey	357,895	313,553	377,000
New Mexico	239,009	218,158	269,000
New York	397,894	363,117	443,000
N. Carolina	123,723	110,846	189,000
S. Carolina	375,696	337,139	398,000
Tennessee	234,938	209,724	270,000
Vermont	77	104	100
Virginia	526,373	482,719	568,000
W. Virginia	129,887	115,312	150,000
Wisconsin	99,128	90,203	106,000
Wyoming	337,437	302,818	410,000
Total U. S.	62,000,000	55,000,000	64,595,000

*Combined winter and spring where both are raised.

Canadian Farmers Hesitating to Deliver Wheat

The Canadian Wheat Board disposes of cash wheat acquired from farmers at the guaranteed price and ordinarily takes back a corresponding quantity of some future, so that the full transaction is not complete from the point of view of the Board until the future has also been sold. At any particular moment of time, therefore, most of the wheat in store in Canada may be in the possession of private interests, hedged by sales of futures. Uncertainty about deliveries of new crop in the country may also have been a factor in the Board's hesitancy to offer. With markets rising, farmers were showing reluctance to deliver at the 70 cent guarantee lest open market prices rise later above that level. Since Wednesday the Board has been offering cash wheat as usual, though not in large quantities.—Jas. Richardson & Sons.

New Set-Up of Arkansas Rice Growers

By JAMES H. GLASS

Stuttgart, Ark.—At a recent meeting of the members of the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n detailed plans were completed and authority invested in the officers to proceed with the transfer of the physical properties of the association to two separate milling corporations. The setting up of milling corporations at this time is to carry out certain provisions contained in a resolution adopted by the members in 1930.

The resolution provided that after all the indebtedness of the physical properties had been retired the milling and warehouse properties at DeWitt and Gillett would be deeded to a milling corporation belonging to members of the Arkansas Rice Growers' Co-operative Ass'n, who delivered rice to the DeWitt unit; and, that all of the milling and warehouse properties at Stuttgart, Wheatley, Hickory Ridge and Weiner would be deeded to a separate corporation belonging to the members of the association who delivered rice to the Stuttgart unit, and paid for the properties by deductions made from their rice beginning with the 1927 crop.

The properties of the DeWitt unit were transferred to the L. A. Black Rice Milling Co., Inc., organized under the general corporation law of the state of Arkansas, with a paid up capital stock of \$198,000, all of which will be issued to the subscribers who are also members of the Arkansas Rice Growers' Ass'n. The milling corporation will mill the rice of the members of the association at cost.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Co-operative Rice Milling Ass'n, with headquarters at Stuttgart. The 15 incorporators are active members of the Arkansas Rice Growers' Ass'n.

The milling association will mill the rice at cost for the members of the Arkansas Rice Growers' Ass'n who belong to the Stuttgart unit. The milling association is a non-profit corporation. It will have authorized common stock of \$400,000, of which \$373,000 is fully paid and subscribed. The articles of incorporation provide for 15 directors to be elected annually by the stockholders. The officers elected at the first meeting of directors are H. K. Smith, Wheatley, president; R. E. Short, Brinkley, vice-president, and A. F. Knoll of Stuttgart, secretary and treasurer.

Two classes of common stock will be issued to the stockholders by the Co-operative Rice Milling Ass'n. Class B stock will be issued only to active members of the Arkansas Rice Growers' Co-operative Ass'n. A stockholder will have but one vote, regardless of the number of shares held. Class A stock will be held by the inactive and former members of the as-

sociation. Both classes of stock will receive the same rate of dividend.

In transferring the physical properties to the two milling corporations the status of the Arkansas Rice Growers' Ass'n will not be affected. The association will continue as a marketing organization and handle all the rice of its members. The members of the DeWitt and Stuttgart units will continue to operate under the same marketing contract.

The same set of officers and directors will still represent the entire association, there being no change in operations or financing of commodity loans. The marketing association by cross-contract with the two milling corporations will carry on the business as usual on a non-profit basis.

Baker, Ore.—Fumigation of baled hay with methyl bromide is being tried here experimentally to kill weevil, that the embargo on shipments out of Baker County may be lifted. The gas is applied either in a tight refrigerator car containing the bales, in other tight containers or under a tarpaulin. Weevil will be "planted" in bales and will be concealed in the center of the cars and the gas applied to determine effectiveness and minimum methods. After this, if tests prove successful, hay intended for shipment would be fumigated at a cost of around 50 cents per ton.

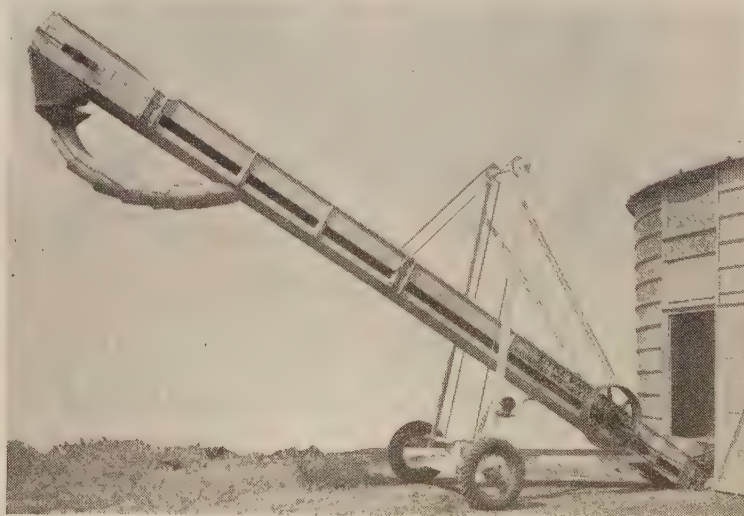
A Special Elevator for Filling Steel Bins of AAA

Convenient, economical filling and emptying of steel bins supplied by the Commodity Credit Corporation is a major problem faced by grain dealers who have arranged with their county AAA committees to handle farm sealed corn held by the CCC as collateral for loans. Many have already found the answer in the Little Giant Special Bin Elevator developed and marketed by Portable Elevator Mfg. Co.

Rapid handling of large or small truck loads is assured by a normal operating capacity of 18 to 25 bushels of shelled corn per minute, made possible by the wide receiving hopper and closely spaced flights carrying the grain. A higher operating speed is practical because of heavy-duty anti-friction bearings. The hand-operated windlass raises the machine into position quickly and easily. The entire unit is balanced on two rubber-tired wheels and can be moved from bin to bin by one man and set up for operation in 10 minutes.

The use of chain and flights assures an advantage over ordinary blower systems because it eliminates any cracking of grain and consequent lowering of quality.

The Little Giant Special Bin Elevator is furnished in lengths from 26 to 30 ft., with closed flexible spout and arranged for tractor, gas engine or electric motor drive as required.



Special Elevator for Filling A.A.A. Bins

To the Annual Meeting of the Grain & Feed

265 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

D. E. Fraser

Fruen Milling Co., Minneapolis

GREETINGS: On the occasion of the annual meeting of the Grain and Feed Dealers Association, members of the Grain and Allied Trades Association, we extend a cordial invitation to come to the meeting in the deliberations of the Committee of them and learn more about the new equipment excellently equipped to serve you.

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Dealers National Ass'n, October 2-3, 1939

The 43rd Annual Meeting of the National Association, these members of Minneapolis extend to you Minneapolis, to not only take part in Sessions, but to visit each important market which is so

GREETINGS!

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WELCOMES YOU

Celebrates 50 Years of Service

To commemorate his fifty years of active service with the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Lansing, the employees of that company Sept. 1 gave a luncheon in honor of Mr. A. D. Baker, its President, at the banquet hall in the Mutual Building owned and occupied by the company.

Mr. Baker entered the employ of the company as office boy and field man immediately after his graduation from Michigan State College when there were only two other persons employed by the company and rapidly rose to the position of active head of the company which he has held for the past 41 years. His activities, however, have not been confined to this company. About 30 years ago he organized the Michigan Commercial Insurance Co. in Lansing and was President of that Company as well as Western Manager for the Boston and Old Colony Insurance Co. for many years until the Michigan Commercial Insurance Co. was eventually sold to the Boston and Old Colony. For many years Michigan Millers, which was organized as a company to write flour mill and grain elevators exclusively, confined its activities to that single line of business, until about 1918 when the Mill Mutuals Agency was organized to handle other lines of insurance for the Michigan Millers and other mutual insurance companies which it represents as agent. Mr. Baker is President of this Mill Mutuals Agency which does an extensive writing of general insurance business throughout the state, and has established a number of other company owned agencies in other states.

Mr. Baker was responsible for organizing the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau now located in Chicago, which serves as a clearing house for engineering and insurance matters between ten companies comprising the flour mill and grain elevator mutual insurance group, and served for some time as President of that organization. In order to handle large lines for fire resistive and sprinklered risks, Mr. Baker promoted the organization of the Improved Risk Mutuals of New York City in which the Michigan Millers is associated with fourteen other large mutual insurance companies and served as its first President.

Mr. Baker has also served the local community for many years as President and director of two banks, a Building and Loan Association, and the Lansing Country Club,

and has always taken an active part in community affairs.

Vice-President H. E. Wilson, on behalf of all the employees, presented Mr. Baker with a Hamilton wrist watch engraved with the following wording: "Presented to Mr. Arthur D. Baker as an expression of our esteem and appreciation of your 50 years of successful guidance.—Your Employees." He also presented Mr. Baker with an autograph book containing congratulatory letters from 91 employees and representatives and the signatures of 126 other employees. This autograph book is bound in maroon Morocco leather with maroon watered silk lining and a gold parchment flyleaf. The front cover is marked in gold leaf with the words "After Fifty Years."

There were present about 250 employees, including field men, resident agents, adjustors, company representatives, and guests. As a surprise for Mr. Baker there were also present as invited guests 38 flour millers and grain elevator owners who have been insured with the Michigan Millers continuously for 40 years or more.

Mr. Robert Harris, of the Harris Milling Co. of Mt. Pleasant, acted as spokesman for these long term policyholders and paid high tribute to Mr. Baker for his many years of service in providing high grade insurance at a minimum of cost.

Mr. Harry Harper, Pres. of the Motor Wheel Corporation, representing the board of directors of the company, spoke of the high esteem with which Mr. Baker was held by each and every director because of his integrity, business ability and spirit of co-operation.

A brief history of the Michigan Millers Mutual was given by First Vice-Pres. L. H. Baker (a brother), in which it was pointed out that the surplus of \$35,000, which the company had when Mr. A. D. Baker started with the company, has now increased to over 2¼ millions of dollars and the total net assets of the company as of Dec. 31st, 1938, were \$4,331,447.52.

Mr. Baker can be justifiably proud of this record. The company now insures property in 44 states of the Union and maintains 20 company-owned branches in the state of Michigan. While the company originally wrote only fire insurance, through the Mill Mutuals Agency it now handles nearly every type of insurance except life insurance.

Interpretative Bulletin No. 14

Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Dept. of Labor, on Aug. 21 released a 32-page mimeographed "Interpretative Bulletin No. 14," giving the exemptions of those connected with agriculture and handling of agricultural products from the provisions of the Wage and Hour Act.

Under Section 7 (c) Paragraph 20 is the "first processing of any other agricultural or horticultural commodities."

This Section 7 grants exemption for not more than 14 weeks of employees in any calendar year engaged in the first processing. Among operations included in the exemption are:

"1. Grains.—Hulling, shelling, cracking, or grinding of whole grains, including the milling of flour.

"2. Forage Crops—Grinding.

"3. Seeds, beans and peas.—Hulling, extracting oil from flaxseed."

The employer may select any 14 work weeks in the year. They need not be consecutive.

Under Section 13 (a) the general exemption:

Paragraph 26 on "Handling" covers obtaining commodities from producers' farms, transporting them to the establishment, weighing, testing, assembling, binning, piling or stacking them in the establishment, moving them from one place to another in the establishment, moving the bags, boxes, barrels to railroad cars or other conveyances and transporting the commodities away from the establishment.

Paragraph 28 covers "Storing" for sale or shipment and transferring to wagons, truck, railroad cars or other conveyances.

Paragraph 32 grants exemption to drying agricultural commodities.

Paragraph 33, relating to "preparing in their natural state" in regard to grain, seeds or forage crops—Cleaning, hand-picking, sorting, grading, fumigating and mixing are included. Cracking, grinding, crushing or milling are not included. The manufacture of animal feeds is not included.

Cash handlers having wheat moving to market find themselves unable to sell the cash grain, as they cannot buy in the hedge after future trading limits have been reached.

HEADQUARTERS—G. & F. D. N. A.—OCT. 2-3, 1939



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MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS AT ONCE

A Twin Spiral Mixer of Great Efficiency

Twin spirals revolving at different speeds feature the new line of Blue Streak Mixers for the mixing of all grains and feeds, now completed by the Prater Pulverizer Co. with the announcement of the one-half ton model.

The vertical feed mixer has long been recognized as most practical and economical for feed mixing, and the new use of two spirals represents a decided advance in mixing principles.

Blue Streak Mixing Action is built around the two speed twin spirals which replace the usual one. In the loading leg each spiral is separately and closely enclosed in a circular housing. Above the cone line the spirals run unenclosed in the cone section of the mixing chamber, until they enter the mixing section where both are again enclosed, this time in a single oval housing.

As one of the spirals revolves at a higher speed than the other the faster moving spiral carries material into the mixing chamber faster, stopping all tendency toward layering in the mixing chamber. As the mixer is being loaded the material is constantly agitated by the different speeds of the two spirals revolving in the open in the cone section.

When the mixer is fully loaded this same difference in the speeds of the spirals continues to break up the layers of materials. A vigorous blending action is carried on in the oval section enclosing the two spirals. One spiral naturally picks up material faster than the other, so that each is handling different materials or materials of a different degree of mix. As the material ascends it is tossed back and forth from one spiral to the other as the flights pass the open spaces in the spiral adjacent. The action is quite similar to the double blending action of the horizontal type of mixer. The spirals discharge the material at the top at different

speeds, securing still further admixture of the materials as they re-enter the mixing cycle.

The Blue Streak Twin Spiral Mixer has been thoroughly field tested and in commenting on the results, Mr. Ralph Prater, president of the company, said: "Our results have shown a reduction in needed mixing time, because of the action of the twin spirals, even greater than we had hoped for in engineering the design of this mixer. Complete uniformity of mix is obtained at the end of the mixing cycle. The value of a mixed feed depends to a large degree on the thoroughness with which smaller amounts of important and expensive concentrates are blended with the mass of meal, grains, alfalfa and other bulk ingredients. In poultry feeds especially an overdose of a concentrate through lack of uniform blending can be positively harmful. Careful analysis has shown us that the twin spirals completely distribute every concentrate right down to the last ounce of the load."

The Blue Streak Mixer is offered in two sizes—one-half ton and one ton, both types driven through quiet V Belts by a motor mounted directly on the mixer. Shafts are ball bearing mounted. Discharge is at a convenient bagging height, on either side of the mixer. Two inspection windows are provided. Electric arc welded construction of heavy gauge steel is used throughout.

Wage and Hour Regulation of Private Trucks

Truck drivers employed in interstate commerce will be subject to the wage and hour provisions under the Fair Labor Standards Act until such time as safety rules for private carriers under the Motor Carriers Act have been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Inasmuch as the ICC has not yet established qualifications nor maximum hours of service for such employees of private motor carriers, Administrator Andrews is requiring a compliance with the provisions of the Wage and Hour Act with respect to such employees.

Examiner Snow, who presided and who just reported his recommendations to the Commission, said he had found that federal regulation by the ICC of "private carriers" was necessary to promote safety. With certain exceptions applying to the operation of farm trucks, the Examiner proposed that the hours of service and safety rules, which already apply to common and contract carriers, be extended to private trucks.

Corn Warehouseman's Agreement Modified

The C.C.C. at Washington on Aug. 26 announced a concession to elevator operators storing C.C.C. corn, in the following:

1938-39 Corn Warehousemen's Circular Letter No. 1

1. Under the terms of the warehouse agreement for corn, the warehousemen agree to handle corn and to notify the interested parties in accordance with the regulations issued under the U. S. Warehouse Act, which regulations are quoted on the reverse side of the agreement. No liability for deterioration in grade due to length of storage or breakage from turning or germination will be incurred by the warehousemen if the regulations referred to above are strictly complied with, warehousemen will be held responsible for all corn going out of condition due to negligence or lack of due care.

2. In the event of any dispute in regard to the in grade of the corn as originally determined by the State Office of AAA the warehouseman, at his expense, may call for a Federal Appeal Inspection of the second sample of corn held by the County Committee. Commodity Credit Corporation will accept the grade determined on Federal Appeal Inspection.

3. The terms and provisions of this Circular Letter will be considered by Commodity Credit Corporation as part of and as supplementing and clarifying the terms and provisions of each warehouse agreement on forms designated as 1938-39 CCC Corn Form T and 1938-39 CCC Corn Form T-1, executed by warehousemen and Commodity Credit Corporation.

Elevators to Store Government Corn

At a meeting of over 70 elevator operators at Urbana, Ill., Aug. 24 R. O. Dueringer, state commodity loan supervisor, Decatur, reported that CCC representatives had informed him that clause nine of the agreement was being rewritten.

Under this clause, elevator operators had to guarantee to deliver the grade of corn designated on the warehouse receipt when it was first put in storage.

With this clause altered to the satisfaction of elevator men, there would be an acceptance of clause five which governed the length of storage. This clause, according to the general interpretation, provided the government with the privilege of renewing storage for a second year.

Dueringer reported that policy of the resealing and delivery program would be first, to keep as much corn as possible on the farm; second, if the farmer wanted to deliver corn in payment of a loan, it would be taken into the country elevators; third, when the country elevators are filled, corn would be put in the steel bins purchased by the government, and fourth, with the bins filled to capacity, the remainder would be shipped to the terminal markets.

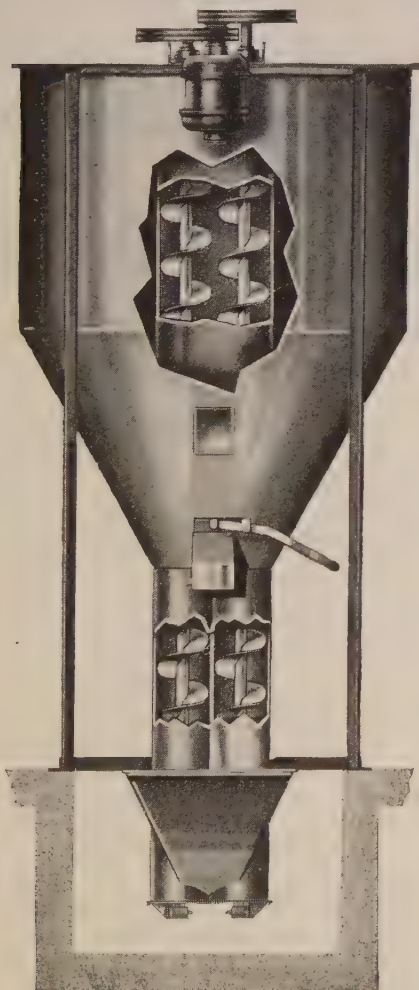
"Our first job is to reseal as much corn as possible on the farm. There are 65 million bushels of corn under seal in Illinois. A number of steel bins have been purchased by the government and will be delivered to county committees. However, you need not worry that these bins will be filled up while country elevators stand idle. The country elevators will be filled first, if they want to take the corn.

"And another point that has been made clear is that soybeans can be stored in the same elevator with corn. In type C warehouses, which do not have state licenses, corn of different owners cannot be mixed in the same bin. No. 1 and No. 2 corn can be mixed, but No. 3 must be kept separate."

Employment losses in agriculture in July more than offset the gains recorded over June in construction, transportation and service industries during July, so that for the first time since January employment fell during the month. The increase in the number of unemployed was found to be due to a decline in agriculture, which is unusual in July, and possibly caused by the government curtailment of production.



W. L. Richeson, New Orleans, Died by his Own Hand Sept. 11. Former Forwarding Agent, Chief Grain Inspector and Pres. of Dock Board.



Twin Spiral Mixer

AAA Grain Tanks Being Mobilized

(Continued from page 199)

by the county committees for the A.A.A. are the kind of bins built for grain dealers.

To store private offerings of grain, and such corn as the Commodity Credit Corp. offers it, the federally licensed elevator of the Hasenwinkle Grain Co. at Heyworth, Ill., which has taken out a special permit to accept Commodity Credit Corp. business at the rates the C.C.C. offers, is enlarging its storage space. The extension consists of the erection of two 11,000 bu. wood tanks on the south side of its 40,000 bu. concrete elevator on the Illinois Central railroad.

These bins are each 21 ft. in diameter and 40 ft. high, with a cone shaped, composition-covered roof rising 7 inches to the center. Each has a frame of 2x6s, covered with a double layer of No. 2 pine boards ½ inch thick, the boards of the outer layer being nailed to cover the seams between the boards of the inside layer. For a distance 10 ft. up from the foundation each bin is braced additionally with bands of iron. Then the whole bin is covered with 28 gauge corrugated, galvanized steel.

For a foundation these wood tanks have 10 inch walls of concrete extending 6 ft. down to solid earth. The bin bottoms are of concrete, with three openings to reach a conveyor tunnel below that connects with a leg in the elevator. Grain will be spouted to the bins from the head of leg in elevator.

No slow machinery or hand labor is needed to fill these bins. Grain received is dumped into the elevator's receiving pit with Kewanee air lifts, whisked to the top of the elevator with either of two legs that carry 6x12 inch Salem buckets on 12 inch centers, and have individual 10 h.p. motors and Falk speed reducers to lift their load. Gravity does the rest, running the grain down the spouts into the new tanks. To get the grain out of the tanks again, the elevator machinery reduces the work and the cost. A conveyor takes it to an elevator leg for elevation to a 10 bu. Richardson automatic scale, where it is accurately weighed and run thru the 8 inch loading spout into cars.

These wood bins are built to last indefinitely yet they cost little more to build than do the A.A.A.'s steel bins of small capacity, and any kind of grain can be safely stored in them. The steel bins cost the A.A.A. a reported 9½c average per bu. of space. Presumably added to this is freight to destination. Then comes the county committee 3c costs of erection. Wood tanks, says Mr. Eikenberry, who is building them for Hasenwinkle Grain Co. at Heyworth and Leroy, Ill., can be built for from 13c to 16c per bu., depending upon their size, and the amount of concrete foundation the site requires.

How much of the A.A.A.'s steel bin space will be used is still largely a matter of conjecture. It depends upon the markets, and the speculative interest created by European strife. Country grain dealers estimate that from 25 to 70% of the farmers who have C.C.C. loans on 1937 and 1938 corn will take up their notes and sell their holdings as soon as they can do so without loss. Offers to branch offices of terminal buyers are plentiful from country shippers at 62c on track, which means 60c to the farmer in Illinois. Little white corn was sealed, but much of this premium earning grain has already been sold and notes taken up at 5c to 8c gains for the farmers who have held it under C.C.C. 57c loans.

Meanwhile another bumper crop of corn is being pushed rapidly to maturity, and private crop reporters guess as high as an 80 bu. average yield per acre for Illinois' 1939 crop.

Popping corn in a bag without the bag catching fire is one of the feats of Chas. Miliken, California Institute of Technology, accomplished by using radio waves of 5 to 10 meters.

Very Humble

I was down to Lafayette to contact the powers that be about handling the 1937-38 corn crops for the government, and the way these "Boy Scouts" that seem to be running the government now talk to the fellows who have been in the grain business for more than 40 years, made me feel little and insignificant, and that I didn't know much about it.—P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.

AAA Neglect Helps Growers

The A.A.A. refused to take broom corn under its wing, and even went so far as to suggest plowing up wheat and planting broom corn as a cover crop, to the disgust of growers. They are agreeably surprised that this neglect by the A.A.A. has helped prices. Farmers are getting now more than \$150 per ton, when the top price last year was \$125. They are hoping fervently that the government will continue to let them alone.

Winnipeg Grain Futures 1917-1920

Trading in grain futures on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was prohibited Sept. 1, 1917, by the Board of Grain Supervisors. From Sept. 12, 1917, to Aug. 31, 1918, the price of No. 1 Northern, basis Fort Williams, was fixed at \$2.21, and from then to Aug. 31, 1919, at \$2.24½. The Canadian Wheat Board paid \$2.15 for the following crop, with two subsequent payments of 30 and 18 cents, or a total of \$2.63 for the 1919-1920 crop. Future trading on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was resumed Aug. 18, 1920.

Cover Crop Distribution Plan of AAA Continued

A continuation of the seed program tried out in several southern counties last year has been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The plan involves distribution of winter legume seeds in southern and southeastern areas in lieu of payments under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program. Acceptance of seeds or payments is optional with the co-operating farmer.

Austrian winter pea seed and hairy vetch seed, produced in Oregon and other Northwestern states, will be furnished in lieu of payments. The quantity of seeds which any individual farmer may be given will be limited to 90% of the soil-building payment for his farm. This will limit the amount of seed distributed to individual farmers in most cases to less than 10% of the quantity needed to plant the cultivated land on the farm to winter cover crops. The seed will be distributed only to farmers in pre-determined counties, and it is expected that not more than 10% of the farms adapted to growing these cover crops will receive seed.

The designated areas are: 42 counties in the eastern part of North Carolina; 21 counties in Tennessee, west of the Tennessee river; the states of Arkansas and Georgia; 23 counties in Alabama; a limited number of counties in South Carolina, Louisiana, and southeastern Virginia, and a few counties in northeastern Mississippi where wet weather destroyed cash crops.

Purpose of the program is to increase the use of legumes in the south, encourage the planting of cover crops where farmers have not followed this practice, and increase the output for pea and vetch seed.

The date of the annual meeting of the National Grain Trade Council has been changed to Sept. 15. It will be held at the Union League Club, Chicago. A full representation is expected of delegates from the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n and the Terminal Grain Merchants Ass'n.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, 4½x6½ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, 3¾x6½ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. (English.) Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

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A triplicating form suitable for use in recording receipts of CCC corn.

Spaces provided to show grade, dockage, and storage ticket or bin numbers, as well as the customary spaces for gross, tare, and net weights, bushels and pounds, price, amount, check number, and firm name and station.

Use of a triplicating form on sealed grain provides copies for both the CCC and the producer, retaining a tissue record in the book for the receiving elevator. This form includes five sheets of dual faced carbon in a 7½x12 inch book.

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Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Arkadelphia, Ark.—J. M. Adams, 85, founder of the Arkadelphia Milling Co., died Sept. 2 in Longview, Tex.—J. H. G.

Little Rock, Ark.—Max Thomas Brown, 41, operator of the Blue Cross Milling Co. on the Little Rock-Hot Springs highway, died Aug. 28.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Lakeside, Cal.—The plant of the Lakeside Feed Store was destroyed by fire Aug. 17. The warehouse was filled with hay and grain and was owned by Harold and John L. Bacon, brothers.

Petaluma, Cal.—A labor dispute put pickets at the front and rear entrance of the L. Hozz & Sons feed establishment recently. The firm is erecting a warehouse and is alleged to have hired non-union help in its construction.

Sacramento, Cal.—Recent new members enrolled by the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Los Angeles; Capital Fuel, Feed & Seed Co., Phoenix, Ariz.; Paramount Seed Co., Stockton, Cal.

Merrill, Cal.—Work on the new warehouse and mill of the Merrill Mills is being rushed to completion and according to C. E. Sharp, manager of the new enterprise, operation of seed cleaning and marketing will start before Sept. 1. The building is divided into a mill section of two stories 40x60 ft. and warehouse, one-story 60x90 ft. Screen mills and separators have been installed.

CANADA

Woodstock, Ont.—Robert Marsh, until recently manager of Purina Co.'s local plant, died recently.

Outlook, Sask.—The Outlook-Saskatchewan Flour Mills Co. has been sold to the Consumers Milling Co., Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Grain Exchange on Sept. 7 increased the required margin on wheat futures to 30 cents per bushel.

Fort William, Ont.—Albert Gilham, worker at the Reliance elevator, suffered injuries to his left leg Sept. 5 when he was caught by a falling grain door. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital.

Winnipeg, Man.—G. W. Hutchins has become a partner of the firm of James Richardson & Sons, members of the firm now being John B. Richardson and Mr. Hutchins. The firm name will remain unchanged and the head office continue in Winnipeg.

Denzil, Sask.—A \$750,000 deal involving the transfer of 101 country grain elevators in Saskatchewan and Alberta from the North Star Grain Co., Ltd., to the Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., has been announced. The transactions gave the purchaser control of nearly 300 line elevators.

Vancouver, B. C.—David W. Moss was elected president of the Vancouver Grain Exchange and John C. A. Nijdam was named vice-president. J. H. Hamilton, who has served as sec'y-mgr. since the Exchange was formed, was returned to office. Members of the new council recently elected are R. M. Bryan, Robert McKee, D. R. M. McLean, J. C. A. Nijdam, John Whittle, and R. C. Milroy.

Churchill, Man.—Fearing sabotage, special guards have been assigned to patrol government property at this Hudson Bay grain port following the discovery that the water supply of the government terminal elevator had been cut off. One of the large take-off valves in the pipe which draws water from Rosabelle Lake had been opened, and approximately 150,000 gals. of reserve water had been allowed to escape.

Victoria, B. C.—The lease of the Ogden Point grain elevator has been extended by the City Council to the Gillespie Grain Co. for two years. New grain cleaning equipment will be installed and the structure will be weather proofed.

Winnipeg, Man.—The three provincial pools of western Canada have gone into the insurance business, completing organization of Pool Insurance, Ltd., and will, for the present, limit its activities to the writing of fire insurance on pool facilities and license bonds. The company owned jointly by the three pools has an authorized capital of \$500,000; P. F. Bredt is president; J. H. Wesson, vice-president, and F. W. Ransom, sec'y.

Fort William, Ont.—The Northland Terminals, Ltd., has been incorporated, capitalized at \$100,000. The new company will operate the Northland elevator and C. F. R. elevator "B" according to a recent announcement by principals of the Federal Grain Co., Ltd., who are identified with the new firm. Neither terminal, however, has been re-opened or staffed as yet, the company's plans "depending entirely upon the movement of the crop."

Montreal, Que.—As a result of conferences which opened last spring between operators of privately-owned elevators at Sorel and Three Rivers and the National Harbors Board which operates publicly-owned elevators at Montreal and Quebec, an agreement designed to bring about an equitable distribution of export grain traffic among the elevators was reached some time ago according to a recent statement made by the National Harbors Board.

Montreal, Que.—The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., is building a cereal and feed mill plant to take the place of the old mill and elevator which are being torn down. Atlas Const. Co., Ltd., was awarded the building contract and the work is expected to be finished by the first of the year. A new mill was found necessary to take care of the company's coarse grain cereals line and a modern feed mill was needed also. The mill is to be six stories high, 140x53 ft., pan-type of reinforced concrete. Hydro-electric power will be used. The storage elevator for mixed grains will have a capacity of 200,000 bus.

Fort William, Ont.—Elevator workers of Ft. William and Port Thomas at a called meeting the night of Aug. 26 voted to go on strike if their demands are not met by the operating companies. Following a report made at the meeting by the chairman of the negotiating com'te that correspondence from the various companies had been definite that no increase in rates of pay could be granted, and that many of the changes in working conditions asked by the men also could not be made at this time, a resolution was adopted instructing the com'te to maintain its stand for higher wages and better conditions, and, on failure of the employers to grant them, that application be made for a board of conciliation. The men are seeking reduction in the working day from ten to eight hours, that monthly men be recognized in a better way in the agreement, that condition under which the men work in some of the plants be improved, and that wage rates be increased for most of the classifications. The new agreement now being sought would replace the one that expired Aug. 1.

COLORADO

Ovid, Colo.—The Weibel Grain Co. recently installed new cups and bucket belt.

Fort Collins, Colo.—The Strang Grain Co. has installed new bucket belt and Calumet Cups.

Denver, Colo.—Fire at the Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.'s grain warehouse on Aug. 25 caused damage estimated at many thousands of dollars and threatened for a time to destroy a grain elevator in which \$60,000 worth of wheat is stored.

Lamar, Colo.—The Culp Feed Co.'s elevator three miles north of Lamar was destroyed by fire kindled by lightning during an electrical storm Aug. 13.

Denver, Colo.—Fire damaged the Dawes Produce Co. feed plant Aug. 18. The roof of the three-story building was destroyed and equipment for processing soybeans and other grains and cereals and a quantity of grain were damaged badly. The plant is owned by former Vice President Charles G. Dawes.

Holyoke, Colo.—Robert Holden, 23, was sentenced to serve one year to 18 months in the state penitentiary recently when he pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The sentence was the second one that resulted from the youth's stealing and selling two loads of wheat in September, 1938. The stolen grain was sold to the Reimer-Smith Grain Co., for \$80.00 who was forced later as a result of the initial transaction with Holden to pay for the wheat the second time. Holden was sentenced to the state reformatory for the theft, and upon his release Aug. 12 was taken into custody and returned here, to face the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses brought by Paul Reimer of the Reimer-Smith Grain Co.

ILLINOIS

Wing, Ill.—The Valley Grain Co. recently repaired the roof on their lumber shed.

Freeport, Ill.—The H. A. Hillmer Co. elevator and stock were damaged by fire Sept. 1.

Indianola, Ill.—I have leased my elevator to the Federal North Iowa Grain Co. since March.—Edgar W. Block.

Anchor, Ill.—The Anchor Grain Co. is building an addition to its elevator. C. H. Wilke is manager of the plant.

Junction, Ill.—Fire of unknown origin damaged the detached dust house of the T. Y. Williams Elvtr. on Aug. 26.

Saunemin, Ill.—We expect to put up about 30 to 40 metal bins to store old corn for the government.—Saunemin Elvtr. Co.

Goodfield, Ill.—Edward Dockus, manager of the Eureka Milling Co. plant, has purchased a house and will move his family.

Bartonville, Ill.—Allied Mills, Inc., is erecting a new power house and smokestack at its South Bartonville plant. The stack is 175 ft. high.

Mount Carmel, Ill.—A slab of concrete in an old mill which was being wrecked fell on George Singer, 16, Aug. 31, killing him instantly.

Dewitt, Ill.—Scholer & Gring reported small losses occurring recently at their local plant and their elevator at Kumler as a result of high winds.

Assumption, Ill.—The Assumption Elvtr. Co. recently purchased a new 20-ton heavy duty scale, 32x9 ft., and has constructed a new cover over the platform.

Crossville, Ill.—E. H. Morris, prominent grain buyer and elevator man, has purchased the S. R. Stanley elevator and will use the building for storage.

Tuscola, Ill.—Eldon Hufford, formerly manager of the Moultrie Grain Ass'n elevator of Caldwell, is the new manager of the local office of the Illinois Grain Corp.

Metcalfe, Ill.—David Carl Speelman, 57, elevator operator at Metcalfe and Camargo, died Aug. 25 of a heart attack. He had been in failing health for the past four years.

New Douglas, Ill.—Charles A. Prange and Walter F. Prange have purchased from the heirs of August F. Prange the controlling interest in the Prange Milling Co. The new owners plan to reopen the mill, the elevator part of the business being the only active branch of the business during the last few years.

Fairbury, Ill.—Ben Roth has purchased the Churchill elevator and is remodeling it for storage of sealed corn. The structure has a 75,000-bu. capacity.

Earleville, Ill.—Lightning struck the Strong & Strong grain elevator at an upper east window Aug. 19, but caused no damage, the iron siding on the structure, it is believed, grounding the current.

Crescent City, Ill.—Harlan & Sterrenberg have signed a lease agreement for six months, to expire Mar. 31, 1940, whereby it must ship all grain it receives over the railroad and refuse to sell to truckers.—M.

Mackinaw, Ill.—At a meeting of stockholders of the Farmers Grain Co. held Aug. 16 an offer to sell the company's properties was withdrawn. It plans to use its elevators for the storage of C.C.C. grain.

McClure, Ill.—The plant of the Alfalfa Feed Mills Co. near here was damaged slightly by fire Aug. 4. The mill had not been operated for two days prior to the fire, which started near a dust collector.—P. J. P.

Harrisburg, Ill.—Walcott Milling Co. is completing the construction of a new steel grain elevator and storage tanks. This is one of the first steel elevators being put up in this territory for many years.—H. H. H.

Middletown, Ill.—Work started the latter part of August on the elevator being built by Fernandes & Co. to replace the one that burned. The new building will be 32x29 ft. in size with a capacity of approximately 15,000 bus.

Sparta, Ill.—The H. C. Cole Milling Co.'s new elevator is now in operation, its first load of wheat received Aug. 23. Paul Howie has been transferred from the company's mill at Chester to serve as wheat buyer at the new plant.

Rosamond, Ill.—The old Moxley elevator is being repaired and put into condition to be used by the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n of Rosamond for storing government sealed grain. M. A. Twenty, the local manager, is looking after the work.

Clifton, Ill.—Ole Christensen, employed at the B. J. Wallace grain elevator, caught his right hand while throwing a machine in gear Aug. 21, crushing and lacerating his fingers badly. It is feared amputation of the thumb may be necessary.

Bell Station (Lincoln p.o.), Ill.—The West Lincoln Farmers Grain Co., managed by Carl B. Baker, is taking down an old 18,000 bu. ear corn crib that had outlived its usefulness, and is salvaging the lumber, to clear land for erection of A.A.A. grain bins.

Danvers, Ill.—We have under construction adjacent to our concrete elevator, a concrete grain storage bin 22 ft. in diameter and 50 ft. high, with a capacity of 17,000 bus., giving us a total capacity of 75,000 bus.—Danvers Farmers Elevtr. Co., B. J. Sharp, mgr.

Henry, Ill.—W. W. Dewey & Sons have purchased property on the river front on which the firm contemplates erecting a large river elevator, probably next spring or early summer. W. W. Dewey & Sons operate grain elevators at Henry and Sparland as well as railroad and waterway elevators at other Illinois points and terminal facilities at Pekin.

Quincy, Ill.—Robert Hood, Quincy grain buyer, and operator of an elevator at West Quincy, on the Missouri side of the river, has leased a site on the Mississippi River at West Quincy on which he is erecting a temporary grain dump and a blower for loading barges. He expects to build storage space on the site when river shipping stops this fall.

Weldon, Ill.—Edgar O. Martin of the Weldon Grain Co., is erecting five concrete grain bins which will provide more storage at his elevator, more than doubling its present capacity. The first one under construction will have a capacity of 17,000 bus, and will be 22 ft. in diameter and 50 ft. high. The four other bins will be slightly larger.

MIDWEST GRAIN BINS

answers your surplus storage problems. 5 sizes, 500 to 2250 Bu. Easy to move or erect. Extra profit also selling bins to your farmer customers who require farm storage. Also steel Corn Cribs. Write for particulars.

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Crescent City, Ill.—J. E. Sterrenberg, manager of Harlan & Sterrenberg, expects two-thirds of the farmers with CCC loans on their corn to sell their corn and pay off their CCC notes if the market rises enough for them to do so. CCC loans on white corn, which is moving at a premium showing farmers a gain of about 7c over their loans, are being paid off and the corn sold.—E. W. M.

Gridley, Ill.—A district meeting of elevator operators and grain dealers was held here recently when subjects of interest to grain men were discussed following a 6:30 p. m. dinner at the M. E. Church. Several members of the Peoria Board of Trade were in attendance. O. V. Douglas, McLean County AAA worker in charge of the corn loan program, discussed that program. Over 100 persons were present.

Melvin, Ill.—Harold Freehill, manager of the Melvin Farmers Grain Co., expects half the farmers to take up their notes on yellow corn when the market reaches 60c delivered to the elevator. Sept. 6 he was offering 57c, Sept. 7, 55c, CCC loans on white corn, which is moving at a premium showing farmers a gain of about 7c over their loans, are being paid off and the corn sold, and his 60c figure on yellow corn results from farmers' instructions on his books.—E. W. M.

Arthur, Ill.—The Pabst Brewing Co. has purchased all stock in the Arthur Farmers Elevtr. Co., Inc., which owned and operated the two elevators here during the last 10 years, with A. F. Davis as manager. The business of the elevator company will be continued the same as in the past and the corporate name will be retained. Horace Davis, son of A. F. Davis, will manage the elevators for the new owner. He has acted as assistant to his father for the last several years.

Decatur, Ill.—Eight stockholders of the Shellabarger Grain Products Co. filed libel suits in the circuit court of Macon county Aug. 24, against the Herald and Review asking damages totalling \$675,000. The plaintiffs are: W. L. Shellabarger, Carl Dick, Carlos Lyon, David S. Shellabarger, Maud Shellabarger, W. G. Traver, Frank E. Post and T. T. Roberts, Jr. The suits against the newspapers are based on the newspapers' publication of reports concerning a suit by the Millikin National Bank against the Shellabarger Grain Products Co. to recover its loss resulting from the discount of a Shellabarger company note. The stockholders were joined in the bank suit against the Shellabarger company. The bank's suit is still pending in the circuit court.

CHICAGO NOTES

Fire, believed to have been due to vandalism, broke out again at the grain elevator ruins at 102nd and the Calumet River on Aug 21 and four firemen were injured when a wall fell, due to its weakened condition.

Outbreak of the war proved a bullish influence on prices for memberships in the Chicago Board of Trade. Transfers were made at \$1,500 Sept. 1, an increase of \$100 over the preceding transfer and \$150 more than a week ago. Posted offers of membership certificates were at \$1,600, with the highest bid \$1,250.

A verdict of suicide while temporarily deranged was returned by a coroner's jury investigating the death Aug. 29 of Allen L. Lewis, 50, a grain buyer for the Quaker Oats Co. Mr. Allen was found dead, in the basement of his home at LaGrange, his body laying on top of a shot gun he had purchased recently for skeet shooting.

Effective at the opening Sept. 7 the directors of the Board of Trade widened the permissible daily range of futures prices. The permissible movement from the preceding day's close was 5c on wheat, 4c on corn and soybeans and 3c on oats. Until further notice the limit of movement will be 10c on wheat, 8c on corn and soybeans and 6c per bushel on oats, from the preceding day's close.

Effective Sept. 7 the directors of the Board of Trade adopted a regulation increasing the margins required on grain futures trades. Initial margins on new commitments are 18c per bushel on wheat and rye, 12c on corn and soybeans and 9c on oats. Margin requirements on all new commitments in grain futures other than hedging or spreading transactions must be maintained at a minimum price of 10 cents a bushel on wheat and rye; 8c on corn and soybeans and 6 cents a bushel on oats.

The Chicago Board of Trade Post of the American Legion will hold open house Sept. 24, in its clubrooms, 304 Board of Trade Bldg., for visiting Legionnaires from other grain exchange posts.

George E. Marcy, 76, retired president of the Armour Grain Co., died in a hospital in Pasadena, Cal., Aug. 25 after a month's illness. The body was brought to Chicago for burial. Mr. Marcy was born in Rockport, Ill. He entered the employ of the Rogers Grain Co. where he was a settling clerk, later at the age of 24 starting as a protege of P. D. Armour, founder of the packing and grain firms. He was associated with the Armour Co. for 40 years, retiring as president of the grain company in 1927. During recent years Mr. Marcy acquired extensive real estate holdings in Orange County, Cal., and was a large scale avocado grower.

INDIANA

Greenwood, Ind.—The Hoosier Mineral Feed Co. has been dissolved.

Mulberry, Ind.—The Mulberry Grain Co. is installing a new feed grinder.

North Salem, Ind.—The Busenbark Grain Co. is installing a new corn sheller in its local elevator.

Indianapolis, Ind.—George G. Good, 51, member of the David A. Noyes & Co. grain firm, died Aug. 29.

Berne, Ind.—The Berne Equity Exchange has repainted its large office and mercantile building.—A. E. L.

Packerton, Ind.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has installed complete lightning rod equipment on its elevator.—A. E. L.

Brook, Ind.—A 34x9-ft. Howe 20-ton Truck Scale recently purchased by the Standard Elevator Co. has been installed.

Peru, Ind.—A 20-ton, 34-ft. platform scale is being installed by the Peru Grain Co. at its local plant of which David Jackley is manager.

Tippecanoe, Ind.—Safe robbers entered the office of Urshel Bros. and broke into the safe, Sept. 4, but obtained no money.—A. E. L.

Greentown, Ind.—Greentown Elevtr. Co. recently installed a No. 2 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity with motor drive.

Columbia City, Ind.—Columbia Grain Co. has installed a new cracker and grader and mixer. It is repainting its buildings with aluminum.—A. E. L.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Central Elevtr., Inc., has been incorporated in Illinois by S. W. McMillan, D. W. McMillan, Jr., and R. Hall; 1,000 shares, n.p.v.

Mounts (Cynthiana R. F. D.), Ind.—A new power plant consisting of an oil engine has been installed in the Charles Nunn & Sons elevator.—H. H. H.

Friendship, Ind.—A new water wheel is being installed in the Henry Linkmeyer flour mill, to replace the present oil engine as primary power.—H. H. H.

Cynthiana, Ind.—Complete surge and lightning protection has been installed on the electric power system at the Charles Nunn & Sons' local elevator.—H. H. H.

Liberty, Ind.—James C. Palmer, formerly of Walkerton, has leased the McCoy elevator and contemplates replacing the present steam power with a diesel engine.—H. H. H.

Markleville, Ind.—Cletus Sanders has been named as manager of the Markleville and Emporia elevators, both operated by farmers and under supervision of the same group.

Thornhope, Ind.—Richard Parish is the new manager at the Farmers Grain & Supply elevator, succeeding Elmer "Pete" Seward who had held the position for several years.

South Whitley, Ind.—Safe crackers who forced an entrance into the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s office the night of July 29 damaged the heavy iron safe in their unsuccessful attempt to open it.—A. E. L.

Carlos, Ind.—The Farmers Grain Co. has reorganized its plant and shifted its hammer-mill, formerly operated in the elevator building, to the feed mill unit and has installed a new mixer.—A. E. L.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Shelby County continues to grow record-breaking soy beans. Latest is a plant bearing 311 pods, 57 more than the previous champion. It was grown by Harvey Pool, of Flat Rock.—W. B. C.

Royal Center, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. has installed a 20-ton truck scale.—A. E. L.

Tocsin, Ind.—The Tocsin Lumber & Grain Co. recently installed a new Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

Stone (Winchester p. o.), Ind.—Elery Norris has near completion the new elevator and feed mill that he is erecting to replace the one owned by Elmer Wilson that was destroyed by fire last year.—A. E. L.

Lebanon, Ind.—The Foster-Kendall Co. of Carmel has purchased the local Wydekee-Clark elevator. It will be operated under the name, Boone Elvtr. Co. The plant will be improved extensively before winter.

Amboy, Ind.—The Amboy Grain Co., who is erecting a 24,000-bu. steel storage bin as reported in the last issue of the Journals, has been licensed and bonded under the U. S. Dept. of Agr. and is storing government wheat and corn.

Peabody, Ind.—Gilbert Slessmen has been appointed manager of the Peabody Co-operative Co., succeeding V. V. Cowan. Mr. Slessmen comes from Albion where he has been an assistant in the Stiefel Grain Co. elevator.—A. E. L.

Fulton, Ind.—J. E. Kingery, formerly manager of the elevator at Twelve Mile, Ind., has been appointed manager here of the Mayer Grain Co. elevator. Mr. Kingery succeeds F. M. Vickery who suffered a breakdown in health six months ago.—A. E. L.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The work of changing from steam to electric power at the plant of the Mt. Vernon Milling Co. has been completed and the plant has resumed operations after being closed for two weeks. The new electrical equipment includes one 250 h.p. synchronizing motor.

Hartford City, Ind.—Fire starting in some corn cobs stored in the basement of the Hartford Milling Co. grain elevator Aug. 18 was discovered by employees before it had gained much headway and put out with fire extinguishers with practically no damage.

Mentone, Ind.—The Northern Indiana Co-op. Ass'n will erect a new elevator and feed mill adjacent to the present plant. The present plant has been operated both day and night since last winter. The new plant will enable all work to be conducted in day time.—A. E. L.

Mellott, Ind.—Barnes Ferguson has taken charge of the McCardle Grain Elvtr. here, filling the vacancy made by the resignation of Floyd Johnson. Mr. Johnson and his family will make their future home in Greencastle, he having accepted a position to travel for Allied Mills.

Reedville (Finly R. F. D.), Ind.—The Reedville Grain Co. has been dissolved. Charles S. Weirick and Floyd L. Ashworth were partners in the firm. The business affairs of the company will be carried on by Mr. Ashworth and Harold S. Trees under the name of Reedville Elvtr. Co.

Rockport, Ind.—Justus Pease has filed suit in the Spencer Circuit Court against the Rockport Milling Co., asking \$2,000 damages for personal injuries, charging that on Aug. 15, while he was walking on highway No. 66, a truck owned by the milling company, struck and injured him.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Rock Rapids, Ia.—Lewis G. Peters, 81, for nearly 50 years in the grain and coal business here, died Aug. 14.

Redfield, Ia.—Floyd W. Peterson, of Berkley, is new manager of the Des Moines Elvtr. & Grain Co. elevator.

Dows, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. installed a No. 56½-B Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Marathon, Ia.—Miss Hazel Campbell has succeeded her father, the late J. F. Campbell, as manager of the Farmers Grain Co.

Keokuk, Ia.—Fire broke out in the scrap paper bin at the Purity Oats Co. plant the night of Aug. 23. Damage was confined to the bin.

Bellevue, Ia.—The Bellevue Feed Mill is being remodeled, and when completed, will have had its capacity doubled. E. S. Dyas & Sons are the owners.

New London, Ia.—Oscar Nelson has retired on pension from service with the Hays Elvtr. Co. and has been succeeded by Robert Watkins, Jr., of Yarmouth.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Hatch & Brookman Co. has renewed its articles of incorporation.

Rolston, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Service Co. sponsored a meeting for elevator managers of surrounding territory in the Arlington Hotel the evening of Aug. 28.

Schaller, Ia.—Carl Oelrich, who operated the Farmers Elevator in Wesley several years ago, has moved from Armstrong to Schaller, where he will operate an elevator.

Dike, Ia.—The Dike Farmers Elvtr. will build additional bins to take care of the corn crop which will be delivered to the CCC. Capacity of the bins will be 35,000 bus.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Farmers Feed Mill was visited by thieves some time during the night of Sept. 3 and a bridle and saddle stolen according to A. M. Lyders, manager of the mill.

Des Moines, Ia.—Our 36th annual convention will be held at the Savery Hotel, Des Moines, on Jan. 23, 24 and 25.—D. E. Edison, sec'y, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa.

Stanhope, Ia.—The former office of the Farmers Elvtr. & Live Stock Co. has been sold and removed from the company's site. It was replaced by a new and larger office, recently completed.

Centerville, Ia.—Work on the new Standard Soybean Mills 225,000-bu. elevator under construction here is progressing rapidly and it is hoped to have the elevator completed this month.

Griswold, Ia.—Wilfred Bates has put a new roof on the elevator he recently purchased from Hanson & Son, repaired the bins and the plant thruout. He will use the elevator for grain storage.

Ogden, Ia.—Work on the new 30,000-bu. crib construction elevator under construction at the W. C. Walker Grain Co. elevator is nearing completion. The unit consists of 10 bins of 3,000-bu. capacity each.

Hubbard, Ia.—H. L. Grubbs, who used to be manager of the Farmers elevator at Crystal Lake, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. He now has active charge and succeeds A. Arends, resigned.—Art Torkelson.

Mondamin, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. has added a 26x28 ft. 40,000-bu. capacity addition to its north elevator. The building is of cribbed construction, covered with corrugated iron siding. S. C. Beebe is manager of the plant.

Fayette, Ia.—Wilbur Bell has started erection of a soybean mill to be ready for processing soybeans by Nov. 1. The mill will have a capacity of 700 bus. a day and the farmer will receive soybean oil meal in exchange for his beans.

Brandon, Ia.—K. J. Brockway is new manager of the L. L. Froning elevator which has been completed.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Farmers Feed Mill has extended its covered driveway and installed a new heavy duty truck scale. A. M. Lyders is owner of the mill.

Sac City, Ia.—Leo W. Williams of the Williams Elvtr. Co. celebrated the opening of his new elevator with "open house" Sept. 2. Charles Thomas of the Garst & Thomas Hybrid Corn Co. gave a short talk and an inspection tour was made thru the plant.

Hawarden, Ia.—The Verdoorn Feed & Milling Co. has completed the reconditioning of machinery at the mill and is turning out new products in addition to doing a large volume of custom feed grinding as well as manufacturing a full line of ground feeds.

Cylinder, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is erecting an addition to its elevator, to measure 30x52 ft. and 50 ft. high, and to have a capacity of 60,000 bus. This will give the elevator a total capacity of 125,000 bus. John Brakke is manager of the business.

Lennox, Ia.—L. F. Davis & Son have completed installation of feed grinding and mixing machinery in the building north of the elevator and will manufacture poultry and hog feeds under the trade name of "Davis Quality Feed." In addition the company will do custom grinding and mixing.

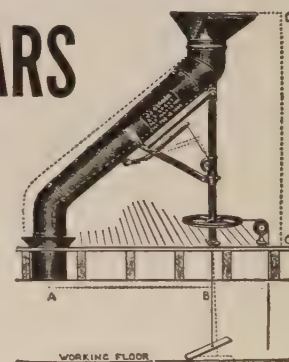
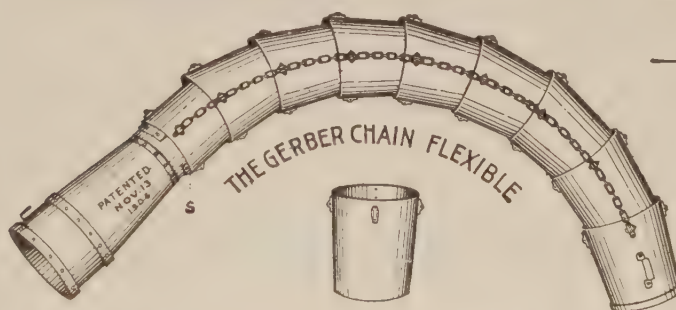
Farragut, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. has let the contract for its new elevator to the Williams Const. Co. Work has started on the construction which will be rushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The house will have the same capacity as the elevator recently burned, but the driveway will be larger. New modern machinery will be installed.

Bancroft, Ia.—W. A. Murray has let the contract for his new 40,000-bu. capacity elevator to be built south of the present south elevator to the T. E. Ibberson Co. It will be built of 2x6s for 30 ft. in height and 2x4s from that point up and will give Mr. Murray a total of 100,000 bus. storage capacity, the north elevator holding 30,000 bus. and each of the two south elevators 40,000.

Burlington, Ia.—The Mississippi Valley Grain & Seed Co. of Muscatine has purchased the Scholer Ice Co. property along the Mississippi River and plans the immediate organization of the Burlington Grain & Seed Co. Work of remodeling and reconditioning the present building is under way and a number of new steel bins will be added to bring the total grain storage capacity of the building to 250,000 bus. Erection of a grain elevator is planned for some time in the future. The new firm will be ready for operation the latter part of September.

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J. J. GERBER SHEET METAL WORKS

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Davenport, Ia.—The Continental Grain Co. has acquired the Davenport plant of the Davenport Elvtr. Co., assuming charge there Sept. 1. Homer A. Evans has been transferred from Peoria to manage the Continental's Davenport branch, which has a storage capacity of 285,000 bus. The Davenport Elvtr. Co. retained its feed and seed business and county elevators and branches as well as its local retail stores.

Packard (Clarksville p. o.), Ia.—The Packard grain elevator in north Butler County, little used during the last several years, has been purchased and remodeled by Bert Pooley of Greene, grain and livestock buyer. A new scale and truck dump were installed and the elevator is in full operation with John McRoberts as manager. Pooley, who operates a Greene elevator, bought the local plant from W. F. Miller of Greene.

Waterloo, Ia.—The eight new tanks for the Soy Bean Processing Co. have been completed, increasing the annual processing capacity of the plant from 700,000 bus. to 1,000,000 bus. A new heating plant was built also and new railroad siding constructed, the entire work constituting a major improvement that cost approximately \$50,000. The company recently purchased another press from the French Oil Mill Mchry. Co. which gives them five presses of around 3,500 bus. per day crushing capacity.

Stratford, Ia.—The Stratford Grain & Supply Co. took possession of the Williams elevator Sept. 4, having purchased the plant from the estate of the late Chris Williams, and will operate the elevator along with its own, using the Williams elevator for corn storage. Sheldon Williams, who has managed the Williams property since the death of his father some months ago, will move later to Story City to assist his brother, Herschel, in the operation of the elevator owned by the Williams interests there.

Mount Pleasant, Ia.—The A. D. Hayes Co. let the contract for its new elevator, to be built to replace the one that burned recently, to the Younglove Const. Co. The new house will have a 20,000-bu. capacity, about 8,000 bus. less than the building that burned. The equipment will be faster and modern, however, speeding up service. The mill which is in operation will be moved 20 to 30 ft. east of the present location and remodeled. It is expected to have the elevator ready for operation the latter part of September.

Ruthven, Ia.—Grain dealers, co-operative elevator company managers and assistants, with their families, from 10 northwest Iowa towns met in a picnic outing at Lost Island state park Aug. 20. In spite of rainy weather about 40 families were present, spending the day pleasantly. Fred S. Grange, manager of the local farmers elevator, took the visitors on a tour of his plant during the afternoon. Grain dealers attending the outing were from Ottosen, Humboldt, Whittemore, West Bend, Odebolt, Cylindere, Fenton, Peterson, Lamoni and Ruthven.

Kingsley, Ia.—Work is well under way by the T. E. Ibberson Co. on the new \$14,000 addition to the Farmers Elvtr. here and will be rushed to completion before winter. The structure, which is being built to the rear of the cement block office and storage room, will be 18x24 ft. in size and approximately 50 ft. high, and will be used to house the new feed grinding equipment recently purchased by the elevator. The plant will have a daily capacity of 200 tons. In addition to the feed grinding department the addition will provide increased storage capacity.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Leota L. Simpson in district court Aug. 25 filed suit against Lee Earl Simpson, Theo. Scott Simpson, Jr., and the Raven Mills, Inc., asking that a bill of discovery be issued requiring the defendants to produce records for examination by the court and that an accounting be had of the amount due her and the court order be paid. She alleges that under an agreement she was to receive 20 per cent of the net earnings of the partnership operating the business and charges that no report was made her for the year ending Aug. 10, 1939, or payment made to her.

Irvington, Ia.—Forty-six dollars in bills were stolen from the cash drawer at the Farmers elevator recently while J. C. Mawdsley, manager, and Frank Asa, ass't manager, were both absent from the office for a short time leaving a third party in charge. An effort is being made to recover the money.

Knoxville, Ia.—Carroll Price has purchased the Hawkeye Feed Mill from E. C. Pringle and will take possession Oct. 1. Arvid Brown, who is employed at the plant will continue there under the new owner. Mr. Pringle, who has been in business for 27 years, will spend several months traveling with his family.

Estherville, Ia.—John E. Greig and the Stockdale & Brackett Co. have consolidated their business here and at Superior, forming a new corporation, Greig & Co., Inc. The new company will operate under the firm name of Farm Service and will handle grain, feeds, coal and similar products. A 32,000-bu. capacity cribbed annex is being built to the company's elevator on the M. and St. L. Railway.

Dubuque, Ia.—H. C. Shaw, a grain dealer from Emmetsburg, Ia., urged the establishing of a grain elevator here at the meeting called by the Chamber of Commerce Aug. 28 to consider the practicality of constructing an elevator. He suggested that a series of meetings for grain dealers in these various counties be called in order to determine how much grain in the future might be shipped by truck and rail to Dubuque to be transferred here to barges and shipped south on the Mississippi River to New Orleans for export purposes. Probable site of the elevator is on the newly filled area just south of the Federal Barge Lines terminal. Tentative plans are for the construction of a building of 50,000- or 75,000-bus. capacity. John Kerper was chairman of the meeting.

KANSAS

Wichita, Kan.—The Smith-McLinden Grain Co. has discontinued business, effective Aug. 28.

Galesburg, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n plant was destroyed by fire on Aug. 29.

Glen Elder, Kan.—The Bailey and Lynch Grain Elvtr. was damaged by high winds Aug. 15. The loss was small.

Hitschman (Claffin p. o.), Kan.—The Robinson Milling Co.'s plant was slightly damaged during a windstorm Aug. 11.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. reported its property was damaged slightly during a recent windstorm.

Wichita, Kan.—The Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co. reported a small loss incurred at its plant Aug. 15 during a windstorm.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. suffered a small property loss as the result of damage caused by high winds Aug. 15.

Hays, Kan.—Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co. reported a small loss incurred at the local elevator as the result of high winds early in August.

Formoso, Kan.—The Formoso Grain & Elvtr. Co. elevator is being repaired, Ben Munson and Son renailing the metal siding and repairing sides and roof.

Newton, Kan.—Grant Morris, grain buyer for the Newton Milling & Elvtr. Co., who underwent a major operation recently in a Newton Hospital, is making satisfactory progress.

Arkansas City, Kan.—The McEwen Produce Co. has installed a new drier and expeller for the processing of soybeans, enabling the plant to handle 100 to 150 bus. of soybeans each day. Lloyd McEwen, owner, plans to run his plant 24 hrs. a day.

Thayer, Kan.—The Farmers Union grain elevator was burned to the ground Aug. 29, destroying about 1,700 bus. of grain and a quantity of feed. The fire started in the cupola and spread rapidly. The small elevator storage building was saved.

Cawker City, Kan.—Paul Koster succeeded Carl Folger as manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., Aug. 1.

Manhattan, Kan.—According to figures from the state office of the AAA in Manhattan, there will be 29,000 wheat loans issued in Kansas, covering slightly more than 23 million bus. These figures are based on reports from county agents in 98 of the state's 105 counties. Of the 23 million bus., 6,722,409 bus. will be in farm storage and 16,293,396 in elevator storage. As of Aug. 28, loans had been completed on approximately 16 million bus. in the state.

KENTUCKY

Tompkinsville, Ky.—T. C. Carlock has installed a new grist mill at Old Water mill.

West Louisville, Ky.—The elevator and mill building of West Louisville Mills Co. was destroyed by fire Aug. 25.

Jamestown, Ky.—James Whittle has overhauled his mill completely and is now ready for operation of the plant.

Henderson, Ky.—New modern mixing equipment has been installed at Nicholson's Mill, Horace Nicholson proprietor.

Madisonville, Ky.—The Cash Feed Store has opened for business. High grade feed for poultry, hogs, stock and dogs will be carried along with bran shorts, corn, oats, meal, flour and salt. Earl Hamby is manager.

Owensboro, Ky.—Sparks from a belt attached to a motor in the old Rapier mill set fire to dust in a grain storage room the morning of Aug. 28. The flames were extinguished without any heavy damage resulting.

Murray, Ky.—Equal Williams, manager of the Economy Feed Store, has purchased the interest of Rudolph Thurmond in the feed company and has assumed complete control of the business. His son, Elmo, will be associated with him in the store as will also Tom Turnbow and Robie Fair, as assistants.

Uniontown, Ky.—James W. Pfeffer, 80, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the community and engaged in operating a granary for nearly 50 years, was found dead of a heart attack the morning of Aug. 21 on the third floor of the Wabash Elvtr. Co. plant where he was engaged in opening the windows when stricken.

MARYLAND

Hagerstown, Md.—G. Walter Smith is no longer associated with Smith & Cost, Inc., but is in the grain, feed and flour business in his own name, in which he has had 12 years' experience. Prior to that he was with his father in the milling business at Chambersburg, Pa.

MICHIGAN

Prattville, Mich.—Prattville Grain & Coal Co. installed a Model 100 Kelly Duplex Corn Sheller.

Fairgrove, Mich.—Perry Trowbridge, of Brown City, has been appointed manager of the Fairgrove Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Muir, Mich.—The Davarn Elvtr. Co. has sold the Muir elevator to a wrecking company. The equipment has been moved to another Davarn company plant.

Gobles, Mich.—The grain sheds owned by the Gobles Milling Co. were destroyed by fire Sept. 2. The sheds were filled with hay and grain. A large warehouse adjoining was saved.

Merrill, Mich.—New truck hoists have been installed at the Wolohan elevator; a new canopy has been built enclosing a two-way drive; a new bean pit with a 225 bu. capacity has been built and other improvements made.

Durand, Mich.—Thieves who attempted to break open the safe in the office of the Durand Milling Co. the night of Aug. 23 were routed by tear gas automatically released from the safe when the pin was driven back in the door after the combination had been pounded off.

Cass City, Mich.—Regulations of the new storage regulations provided in the warehouse act which goes into effect Sept. 29 were explained by Donald R. Stokes, inspector in charge of farm produce storage division of the state department of agriculture and A. B. Lowe, farm division specialist of Michigan State College, at a meeting of elevator men, millers, potato and seed merchants here the night of Aug. 28.

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South Haven, Mich.—James Nicol, 81, an organizer and first president of the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange, died Aug. 17.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Elevator operators were called to meetings held Aug. 31 here and at Dowagiac under the auspices of the State department of agriculture for the purpose of acquainting them with provisions of the new farm produce storage law which becomes effective Sept. 29. Similar meetings were held in Midland, Cass City, Pontiac and Lansing Aug. 29. Hillsdale, Aug. 30, and will be conducted in the Upper Peninsula Sept. 11 to 15.

Wheeler, Mich.—Six safes were blown open in five different Gratiot County elevators early the morning of Aug. 14, thugs escaping with \$600 in cash. Elevators visited were the Wheeler Farmers Elvtr., loss \$350; W. F. Bradford, Wheeler, no money found; Breckenridge Bean & Grain Co., Breckenridge, loss, \$68.11; Hart Elvtr. Co., St. Louis, loss \$75; North Star Elvtr. Co., Northstar, loss \$100.30. At the Breckenridge elevator two medium sized safes were blown open, in one of which was a quantity of silverware, valued at \$800, which was untouched, the money drawers being emptied of cash.

Yale, Mich.—About 50 elevator owners and bean shippers from Sanilac, St. Clair and Lapeer Counties, members of the Eastern Michigan Bean Ass'n, attended the annual meeting of the Ass'n Aug. 24 in the Dolan Hotel dining room. Fred Knoll, Capac, was elected president; Leon Bishop, Almont, vice-pres.; and Adin Everetts, Port Huron, sec'y. The meeting was scheduled primarily for the purpose of studying the storage act. C. S. Benton, Lansing, spoke on "Business Ethics in the Elevator Business," and Miles Nelson, of the department of agriculture, East Lansing, gave a report and discussion regarding the new storage act which goes into effect Sept. 29. Edward O'Connor, Jeddo, retiring president, presided. Dinner preceded the business session.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul, Minn.—The Capitol Flour Mills, Inc., is building a wheat storage tank.

Hayfield, Minn.—Hayfield Produce Co. recently installed a No. 1 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

Bigelow, Minn.—A new bin for storage of the fall crop of corn is being erected at the Monarch Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Foley, Minn.—The Foley Feed Co. will be opened in the near future in the Jim Kotsmith building by Joe Grow.

St. Paul, Minn.—Samuel I. Potekin, for twenty years a weigher of the State Grain Inspection Division, died Sept. 2.

Tracy, Minn.—A friction fire at the Miller elevator Aug. 22 was extinguished before any serious damage resulted.

Stewart, Minn.—The Pacific Grain Co. reported a small loss sustained at its plant as the result of recent high winds.

Hutchinson, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. held the grand opening of its feed plant Sept. 2. K. M. Brandt is manager of the elevator.

New Prague, Minn.—A fire or heat apparently fused a sprinkler head causing water damage at the International Milling Co. on Aug. 27.

Easton, Minn.—The Easton Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a 25,000 bu. annex to its elevator, John Hogenson Const. Co. having the contract.

Fairfax, Minn.—The Pacific Grain Co. elevator and stock were damaged by fire which originated on a belt to a choked elevator leg on Aug. 18.

Comstock, Minn.—Fire originating in dust in a motor in the Comstock Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. on Aug. 16 did some damage before being extinguished.

Butterfield, Minn.—The old Hubbard & Palmer elevator east of the office building is being repaired and will be used for storing and sealing shelled corn.

Raymond, Minn.—The Max Hintz elevator was destroyed by fire that started from sparks from a locomotive igniting the wood-shingle roof of the structure on Aug. 11.

Springfield, Minn.—The Springfield Milling Corp. will erect a 25,000-bu. grain elevator of iron clad construction south of its brick elevator. T. T. Helelloid is manager of the elevator.

Northcote, Minn.—M. J. Florance has equipped his elevator with a Winters Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with Fairbanks-Morse Motor, a Howell Head Pulley, Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belt and Calumet Cups.

Henderson, Minn.—Work started recently on the large new annex to the National Atlas Elvtrs. house here. The new elevator will have a capacity of 20,000 bus. of grain and will be completed this month. The T. E. Ibberson Const. Co. has the contract.

Le Center, Minn.—The 20,000-bu. addition to the National Atlas Elvtr. being built here is expected to be completed and ready for use about the middle of September. The addition will have six large bins and will be the same height as the old building. Herman Frisch is local manager.

Triumph, Minn.—Jim Meehan has severed his connection with the Triumph Farmers Elvtr. with which he has been connected for many years and Sylvester Frank, who has been employed as grain buyer at the White elevator at Truman, has succeeded him. Joe Peterson will be the ass't manager.

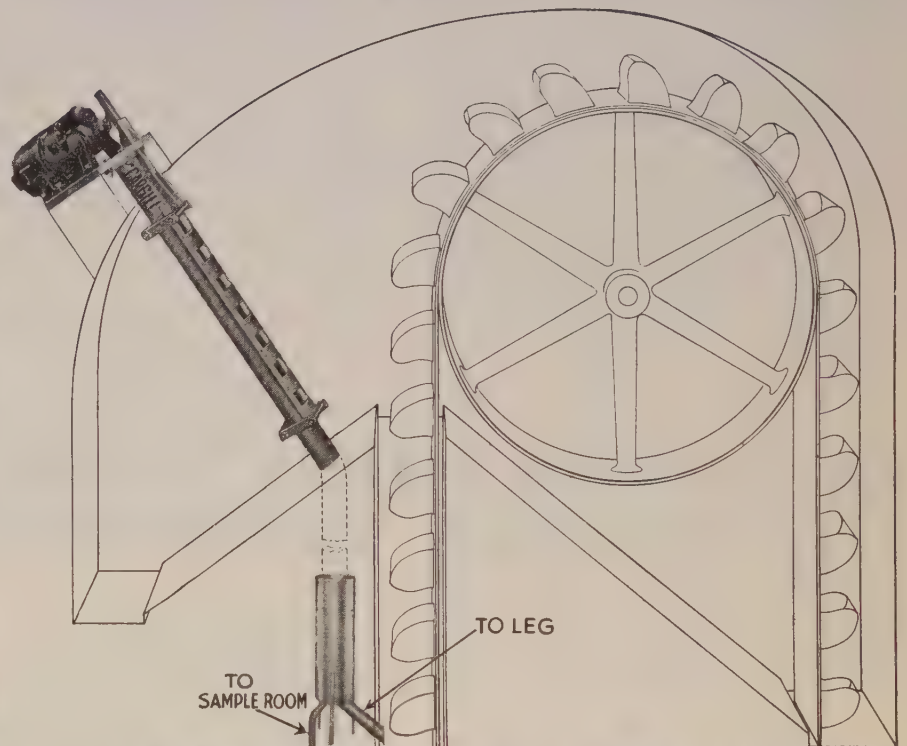
McIntosh, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n is making extensive repairs at its local elevator. New equipment is being installed, purchased from R. R. Howell Co., and includes Atlas Rubber Covered Bucket Belting, Calumet Cups, Howell Boot and Head, Howell Distributing System and a Master Gear Head Motor.

Tracy, Minn.—Sam Roti, at one time manager of elevators at Walnut Grove and Cottonwood, and well known to country grain trade in Minnesota and surrounding states, is now with the East Grain Co. as a traveling solicitor. He will make his headquarters here and will cover southwestern Minnesota, eastern South Dakota and northern Iowa.

Sauk Centre, Minn.—Included in equipment to be installed in the Farmers Shipping Ass'n elevator now under construction are Winters Direct Connected Geared Head Drive with 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor; Howell Roller Bearing Boot, Duplex Safety Man Lift, Sectional Steel Dump Grates and Distributing System; and Fairbanks Compressor Motor. The J. H. Frisch Co. is building the plant.

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Chokio, Minn.—The Chokio Equity Exchange, Inc., which organization some months ago, purchased the old Lee Eddy elevator, is repairing the building and getting it in shape for use this fall. That part of the building which housed the driveway has been torn down and will be rebuilt. The scale will be repaired and rebuilt, and the bins of the building will be repaired. The entire building will be covered with corrugated sheet iron.

Dundas, Minn.—Work on the new elevator for the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. started Sept. 1, the Hogensen Const. Co. having the contract. The structure will be 30x60 ft. in size and 75 ft. high, with a 25,000 to 30,000 bu. capacity. A 20-ton scale with 20-ft. platform will be installed. The present corn sheds will house the feed grinder and mixer and will continue to operate while building is in progress. It is expected to have the elevator completed by Oct. 15.

DULUTH LETTER

F. B. Carr, Minneapolis, president of the Hallet & Carey Co., was a caller at the Duluth office late in August. The company is doing quite a shipping business in screenings from here to lower state feeding points.—F. G. C.

The Daisy mill at Superior, formerly owned by the Standard Milling Co., now operated by King Midas Flour Mills, is operating full time and capacity. The Kellogg elevator is handling grain after being idle since last fall.—F. G. C.

In but few instances have elevators been unable to keep up and ahead of railroads to handle the business handed to them. After a short delay, or repairs made to some breaking down in machinery they made a quick pick up to clean up accumulations. Elevators have been working overtime and office crews laboring way into midnight for weeks in order to keep up in handling the business. Commission houses have done the same. Altho shipping operations continue on a pretty fair scale, grain stocks show a tendency to increase and now are close to 30,000,000 bus., but there is still available storage capacity for further 15,000,000 bus. before any danger of becoming plugged up.—F. G. C.

William Jones, Duluth former grain man has been appointed in charge of the local office for the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—Leonard E. Utick, Arthur M. Gilstad, of Duluth and Harold M. Stratton, Milwaukee, Wis., recently were elected members of the Duluth Board of Trade.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Edgar B. Black, of Charles Kennedy & Co., Buffalo, has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Earl L. Schutz, 38, representative for McCabe Bros. Co., since Aug., 1922, died at St. James, Minn., on Aug. 19. Death followed a heart attack Mr. Schutz suffered while at the Country Club waiting to play a round of golf with friends.

George M. Charles, 75, barley expert and active on the trading floor of the Chamber of Commerce for many years, died Aug. 17. He had been a resident here for 47 years and was engaged as a grain buyer for the American Malting Co. and later for the Fleischman Malting Co.

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has called for redemption the remaining 27,500 shares of its 7 per cent preferred stock now outstanding. The redemption, effective Nov. 1, will be \$115 a share plus accrued dividends of \$1.75 a share. The company issued 50,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock in 1923, and the latest redemption means the retirement of the entire issue.

MISSOURI

Avilla, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator Co. plant was destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Aug. 22.

Kidder, Mo.—The H. H. Green Mill & Elevator Co. is installing a new hammer mill at its local elevator.

Kahoka, Mo.—A small fire at the Wiss & Wiss elevator recently was extinguished with little damage resulting.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Ralston-Purina Co. will retire its 5 per cent preferred stock, \$100 par value, at \$110 and accrued dividends as of Sept. 28. A total of 8,178 shares are outstanding.

Belle, Mo.—E. C. Biles who recently purchased of Bud Matthews the local elevator building where his place of business is located, plans to paint the structure soon and make other improvements.—P. J. P.

Aurora, Mo.—A reward of \$1,500 is offered for information leading to the arrest of the person or persons guilty of arson in connection with the recent burning of the Majestic Flour Mill. The fire has been linked thru rumors with labor trouble at the plant.—P. J. P.

High winds the latter part of August did considerable damage to elevators thruout Missouri. Among those companies reporting losses were Cowgill Flour Mills, Inc., Morrow Milling Co., both of Carthage; Roy R. Carter, Jasper Farmers Exchange, of Jasper; Ball & Gunning Milling Co., Webb City.

Brunswick, Mo.—The W. J. Small Co. of Neodesha, Kan., has purchased a tract of land in the southeast part of Brunswick for a site upon which to erect an alfalfa dehydrating mill. The mill will handle alfalfa in season and other grasses in the early spring and fall. Work of building the plant is well under way. Only one unit will be placed in the plant at this time, others to be added as business warrants.

St. Louis, Mo.—Dan Mullally, head of Mullally-Evans Co., was honored at the recent convention of the National Hay Ass'n, by being made an honorary member for life. When he was in the hay business back around 1915, Mr. Mullally served the ass'n as president, but after the War he discontinued his hay buying and selling activities to devote his entire attention to the grain business. Memories, however, and regards for past accomplishments last a long time in the hay business.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

George Eliot Curtis, 65, Kansas City hay broker, died Aug. 14 of a heart attack.

Frank B. Cummings has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

J. J. Kraettli, formerly with the J. E. Rahm Grain Co., Kansas City, now is associated with Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., in charge of grain consignments.

J. K. Christopher has been elected a member of the business conduct com'te of the Kansas City Board of Trade for a term of three years commencing Oct. 1, to succeed W. B. Lincoln.

E. H. Hogueland, for many years head of the Southwestern Millers' League, was found dead in his car with a gun by his side Aug. 24. Mr. Hogueland was elected president of the Southwestern Millers' League in 1923, moving at that time from Topeka to Kansas City.

Jerry P. Parks, head of the J. P. Parks Co., and Miss Florence A. Howard, associated with the Kansas City office of the Commodity Exchange Administration, were married recently. Mr. Parks is a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade and long active in feedstuffs trade.

Walter S. Baker, for the last year head of his own company, Baker Feed Products Co., joined the Feeders Supply and Mfg. Co., effective Sept. 1, as head of the company's live stock exchange sales office. He has been in the cattle feed business in Kansas City for more than 30 years. Mrs. T. Rimer, who held the office for the last 26 years, is retiring.

Limits on the daily price fluctuation were widened by the directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade, effective Sept. 8, making them the same as at Chicago on futures: Wheat, 10c; corn, 8c; oats, 6c per bushel; millfeed, \$2 per ton, from the preceding day's closing price. It was voted that initial margins be as follows: On hedging and spreading trade, 5c a bu. on wheat, corn and oats, except trades in the same grain in the Kansas City market, 1c; all other trades 15c on wheat, 12c on corn and 9c on oats.

MONTANA

Conrad, Mont.—J. J. McClain has succeeded Kenneth Riley as manager at the Cargill, Inc., elevator.

Nashua, Mont.—The Minot Flour Mills Co. has leased the Farmers Produce elevator and will use it for wheat storage.

Straw, Mont.—The Montana Elevator Co. lately bot the Gallatin Valley elevator and now operates both local elevators. H. H. Dosdel is the manager.

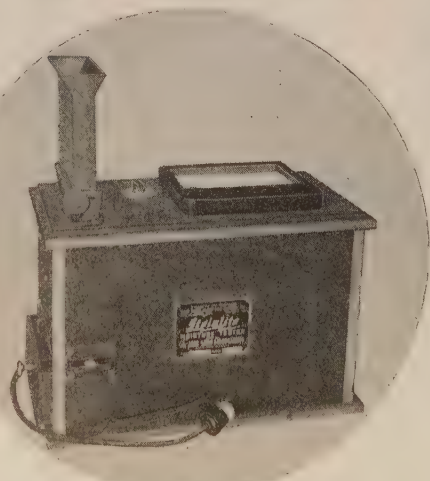
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Nashua, Mont.—Irving Nelson of St. Ignatius is assistant to J. D. Irwin, manager, at the Occident Elvtr. Co. plant.

Pendroy, Mont.—Kenneth Riley is new manager of the Farmers Union elevator. He was located formerly at Conrad with Cargill, Inc.

Gildford, Mont.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co. is equipping its local elevator with a Howell Aero-Flex Telescoping Pneumatic Truck Lift.

Lewistown, Mont.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is constructing an 18,000-bu. capacity steel tank for grain storage. The tank is 26 ft. 3 in. in diameter and 42½ ft. high.

Nashua, Mont.—J. H. McCarthy, who has been manager of the Winter-Truesdell elevator for the last 19 years, has been retired as manager and H. J. Loff of Wolf Point has succeeded him.

Lewistown, Mont.—The Lewistown mill of the Montana Flour Mills Co., which has not been operated in recent years, has resumed operations following completion of repairs to the plant.

Archer, Mont.—The International Co.'s elevator has been purchased by the Plentywood Motor Sales, Inc., of Plentywood. The elevator has been closed since 1935. Ernest Lee is in charge of the plant.

Lohman, Mont.—Tom Shankle, formerly manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Chinook, Mont., is now manager of the company's local elevator which opened for business Aug. 21.

Belt, Mont.—A two-story concrete elevator owned by the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. collapsed Aug. 12, spilling 13,000 bus. of wheat over the Great Northern railroad tracks. The structure was demolished.

Missoula, Mont.—The Hamilton Feed & Grain Co. has been incorporated to do a general merchandising business in manufactured cereals. Capital stock is listed at \$50,000. Directors are W. A. Wright of Hamilton and C. B. Quinn and L. E. Bunge, both of Missoula. The firm's headquarters will be here.

Cascade, Mont.—The Cascade Mills, Inc., has filed its articles of incorporation, to engage in general milling and grain processing business. Incorporators and directors are W. H. Bertsche, Jr., E. E. Ludwig and R. J. Reynolds. The new company is reopening the plant of the Cascade Milling & Elvtr. Co. as reported in the last issue of the Journals.

Harlowton, Mont.—The Montana Elvtr. Co. has completed construction of outside bins which will hold many thousands of bus. of grain, and five floodlights have been erected which light the bins and surrounding grounds. The 22 large concrete bins of the elevator, which hold 600,000 bus., are full completely of wheat and the grain is being stored in the outside bins.

Moore, Mont.—The Greely Elvtr. Co. is erecting 6 large grain storage tanks adjoining its elevator here, the first unit in the company's storage plan for government wheat. The tanks are of steel with concrete bases, with two 22,000-bu. capacity, four of 17,000-bu. The company is considering the advisability of erecting similar units thruout the state, the decision hinging on the success of the present plan. O. E. Briese is manager of the elevator.

NEBRASKA

Hazard, Neb.—The Hazard grain elevator has been torn down after many years' service.

Ruskin, Neb.—Earl Zimmerman of Russell is manager of the grain elevator under the new ownership.

Crookston, Neb.—H. E. Ayers is manager of the Crookston Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Fred W. Greene.

Lincoln, Neb.—A. E. Trowbridge & Co., doing a grain and stock brokerage business, have opened a Lincoln office with F. L. Hanke as manager.

Omaha, Neb.—Leo J. Hamilton, 45, construction company workman, was killed Sept. 7 in a 110 ft. fall from a grain elevator to its concrete base.—A. G. T.

Thayer, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Grain Ass'n has been incorporated with its principal place of business here. It will conduct a grain and other farm produce shipping, marketing, warehousing, commission and mercantile business.

Wakefield, Neb.—The Clifford Busby Elvtr. Co. is improving its elevator. The foundation is being repaired and the outside of the structure covered with sheet metal.

Omaha, Neb.—Fred S. Gearhart has organized a new company to be known as the Gearhart Feed & Coal Co., with office and warehouse at Twenty-seventh and M. Sts.

Verdon, Neb.—The Continental Grain Co. will erect a 30,000-bu. ironclad elevator here according to the recent announcement of the company's local manager, N. K. Hosford.

Homer, Neb.—The Omadi Co-operative Grain Co. will open its elevator in the near future. Repairs are being made to handle sealed corn for government storage. Operation of the elevator ceased in 1934.

Ainsworth, Neb.—B. F. Shrimpton retired from business as a member of the firm of the Shrimpton Milling Co. Sept. 1 because of ill health, and the business is now being carried on by his brother, F. W. Shrimpton.

Valparaiso, Neb.—The Valparaiso Grain & Lumber Co. held an informal "open house" Saturday, Sept. 2, the day marking the completion of 30 years of service by E. J. Haynes as manager. During the afternoon ice cream and wafers were served women and children and free beer was on tap for the men.

Brainard, Neb.—C. E. Taylor of Charleston has been chosen manager of the Brainard Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s grain and lumber business, succeeding the late Emil Peltz. He entered upon his new duties Sept. 1. Mr. Taylor was formerly manager of the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co.'s grain and lumber business at Charleston.

Lincoln, Neb.—Fred W. Greene, formerly employed as manager of the Crookston Elvtr. Co. elevator at Crookston, is now manager of two elevators here for the Burns Grain Co. The elevators, with 1,000,000-bu. capacity, were recently purchased by the Burns company; and Mr. Greene, who had been employed in their plant at Omaha for several months, was transferred here.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. M.—The Stone Grain & Elvtr. Co. is the new firm name of the former Farmers Elvtr. Co. Robert Stone is manager.

NEW YORK

Oswego, N. Y.—The 21-day strike at the state-owned grain elevator has been terminated. Labor mediators will conduct wage negotiations with the shovelers who demanded \$2.50 per 1,000 bus. of grain shoveled, instead of the current 50c an hour wage rate.

New York, N. Y.—Franklin L. Lewi retired from the corporation bearing his name on Aug. 31 and effective Sept. 1, the concern is known as the Universal Grain Corp. Robert F. Straub is president of the firm; J. N. Feldman, vice-pres., Clark Sparks, formerly of Universal Grain Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, vice-pres.

BUFFALO LETTER

The Pennsylvania Railroad's big connecting terminal elevator in Buffalo, idle for two years, has been reopened. The first cargo for the elevator will be Canadian grain to be brought

down the Lakes from Ft. William, Ont.—G. E. T.

There is a possibility that Standard Milling Co. will go ahead with reported plans to erect a 5,000-bbl. per day flour mill at Buffalo. The company has a large tract of land adjoining the former Nisbet Grain elevator which the Standard company purchased early this year at a price believed to have been \$375,000, and which is reported to have sold for \$900,000 in 1929.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Antler, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative elevator here was damaged by fire.

Bowman, N. D.—The Farmers Union has purchased the Rippe Grain & Milling Co. mill and elevator.

Cummings, N. D.—The Cummings Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently made extensive repairs on its house.

Kintyre, N. D.—The Farmers Co. reported high winds damaged its elevator Aug. 21, resulting in a small loss.

Harvey, N. D.—The G. N. Nelson Co. has purchased the former Brower elevator and will use it for grain storage.

Lansford, N. D.—Work has started on the new addition being built to the local National Atlas Elvtr. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Willow City, N. D.—The Belmar elevator was damaged when the props gave way on one side of the building, the elevator now standing at an angle.

Donnybrook, N. D.—The stockholders of the new Donnybrook Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the coal sheds of the Woodworth Elvtr.

Minnewaukan, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased from R. R. Howell Co. a 22-inch Monarch Attrition Feed Mill with two direct connected 20-h.p. motors.

Noonan, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator was badly damaged by fire Aug. 12, the blaze believed to have been started by a carelessly thrown cigarette.

Reynolds, N. D.—J. P. Bronken has been elected manager of the Reynolds Elvtr. Co., succeeding John Murphy who has been manager since the company was organized in 1902.

Kintyre, N. D.—Larry Kamps, who was managing the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, has accepted a position at Stanley. A new manager will take over the elevator here.

Dazey, N. D.—A. W. Olson has replaced A. E. Mosbrooker as manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator. He was formerly local manager for Cargill, Inc. Mr. Mosbrooker has been transferred to Barnesville, Minn.

Walhalla, N. D.—The St. Anthony-Dakota elevator, with 22,000 bus. of grain in storage, was destroyed by fire of unknown origin. Building and grain were covered by insurance. Frank Hodgson is manager of the plant.

Lansford, N. D.—The new annex to the National Atlas elevator being built by the T. E. Ibberson Co., is nearing completion. The addition will give the elevator a total capacity of 22,000 bus. of grain. Andrew Tossett is manager of the plant.

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OHIO

Rockford, O.—Carl Maurer has installed a Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill, Model L.

Logan, O.—The Farm Service Co. has installed a Model 100 Kelly Duplex Corn Sheller.

Roachton (Bowling Green p. o.), O.—The Men-nel Milling Co. plant was damaged by high winds recently.

Ansonia, O.—Ansonia Grain Co. recently purchased an Ajax Hammermill from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

New Vienna, O.—Clinton County Farm Buro recently purchased an Automatic Scale from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Wooster, O.—The Soya Processing Co. has let the contract for its 100,000-bu. soybean storage elevator to A. Clemans Const. Co.

Piketon, O.—Lightning coming in on the power lines did considerable damage to a motor in the Patterson Milling Co. on July 25.

West Liberty, O.—Craig Coal & Grain Co. recently purchased new equipment, including Boot Sheller, head drives, revolving screen corn cleaner from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Eaton, O.—On the afternoon of Aug. 29 the office of the Muff Grain & Fuel Co. was held up by an unmasked robber; Clarence Pack, the attendant, being forced to give up about \$30.—H. H. H.

Orient, O.—The J. B. Hill grain elevator has been sold to the Grove City Farmers Exchange Co., a co-operative organization. A remodeling program is planned. The company handles grain and feed and does grinding and mixing.

Hamler, O.—Work of rebuilding the Hamler Co-operative Elvtr. which was destroyed partially by fire several weeks ago, is progressing rapidly. The grinding room was not damaged by the fire and business is going on there as usual except for the storing of grain.

Van Wert, O.—George K. Atyeo, former manager of the Van Wert Grain Co., has assumed management of the Miller Hay & Feed Co. The new concern, engaged in the buying of hay, grain and straw, has leased the building formerly used by Wright & Wright located near the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks.

Fairmount, O.—Early & Daniel Co. has filed with the County Recorder at Cincinnati a mortgage for \$150,000 on the addition to its local elevators which was completed about July 1. The mortgage was financed on a five-year basis and bears 3 per cent interest. The new facilities give the company storage capacity of more than 2,000,000 bus. of grain of which fully 25 per cent of the space is taken under Federal loan contracts according to Edward B. Terrill, president.

Blanchester, O.—The Dewey Bros. Co. celebrated its 50th anniversary Aug. 26. The company, established in 1894 by Lewis W. and Joseph Sigel Dewey, dealing in hay and grain. In 1894 they became actively engaged in the distribution of distillers' dried grains and acquired a flour mill at Leesburg in 1895. In 1912 they purchased a grain elevator at Leesburg to which they added a mixing plant. They also have grain elevators at Lynchburg and South Charlestown. O. L. W. Dewey, 71, is president and general manager.

Greenville, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n at its annual fall meeting and field day to be held Sept. 19 at the Greenville Country Club, will be entertained by informal talks by E. A. Goubeaux, Sr., of the Citizens National Bank, Greenville; John T. Brown, director of agriculture, state of Ohio; Stanley Leybourne, chief, Feeds, Seeds & Fertilizer, Columbus, Dept. of Agriculture; R. W. McMillen, Ohio Dept. of Taxation, Columbus; W. C. Van Schoit, Ohio representative of the CCC, Columbus, who will explain various regulations, etc., in which Ass'n members are interested. Members will be given an opportunity of asking questions. The morning session will open at 9:30 a. m. and is expected to attract a large gathering of grain men who are vitally interested in the topics and questions of administration regulations which the above mentioned speakers will discuss. At 1:30 p. m. a cafeteria lunch will be served after which various games and contests including golf will be enjoyed and many prizes awarded. The varied program of entertainment assures every person attending an enjoyable time. Headquarters for the day will be the James Hotel. Members are urged to attend and bring their families for a real good time.

Rockford, O.—The new annex to the Little Elvtr. Co. elevator has been completed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. and up-to-date machinery for grinding and mixing feed and molasses mixer have been installed there in addition to facilities for handling and storing grain. The elevator office is located in the new building.

TOLEDO LETTER

The Toledo Board of Trade Bowling League will start its 1939-40 season Sept. 22 with eight teams of five men each.

Fred Mayer resigned from his connections with H. W. DeVore & Co. Sept. 8. Mr. Mayer for many years was a partner in J. F. Zahm & Co.

Earl McCavit, weighman for the Toledo Board of Trade, died Aug. 29 as a result of injuries suffered in a fall at the elevator of the Rice Grain Co.

Gustave M. Loebel has succeeded Clarence Fivian as manager for Continental Grain Co. and Benno Feuer is assistant. Mr. Fivian is now in the St. Louis office.

The National Wheat Germ Products, Inc., has been incorporated with 250 shares n.p.v. by Morris Bame, J. H. Brown, A. A. Bame and Ira Bame, who operate the Toledo Soy Bean Products Co. The new firm will engage in processing work to extract a wheat germ oil rich in vitamins used for medical needs.

Dudley Holbert, former superintendent of the Buffalo plant of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., has been transferred to the Toledo plant and will continue in the same capacity, effective Sept. 1. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. also announces that equipment is now being installed in its Toledo plant which will double the present capacity.

OKLAHOMA

Miami, Okla.—The Stauffer Grain Co. property was damaged by high winds Aug. 26.

Welch, Okla.—The B. C. Christopher & Co. elevator was demolished by high winds Aug. 24, and considerable stock was damaged also. The company's plant at Bluejacket, Okla., suffered a small loss during a wind storm also on the same day.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Superior Feed Mills' new and larger plant now under construction will give the company one of the largest and most modern feed plants in Oklahoma. The new elevator will be 153 ft. high. In keeping with the progressive movement the company has outfitted with uniforms its mill employes, truck drivers and personnel of its 500 Oklahoma dealer organizations.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Yakima, Wash.—Logan's South Yakima Feed Store has installed new seed cleaning equipment.

Malad City, Ida.—The Sperry Flour Mills Co.'s 60,000-bu. elevator and 20,000-bu. sack warehouse has been completed.

Pennawawa, Wash.—Stueckle Bros. are building a 50,000-bu. elevator on the 1,200-acre ranch known as the Johnson place near here.

Davenport, Wash.—A choke-up in an elevator leg was the cause of a fire which damaged the Grange Milling Co. elevator on Aug. 26.

Sumas, Wash.—The Sumas Feed Mill has resumed operations after being closed for the summer. Cap Galloway is in charge as manager.

Portland, Ore.—The Northwestern Dock was leased recently by Kerr, Gifford & Co. from the Union Pacific Railroad to provide additional grain storage.

Portland, Ore.—A barge anchored at the west end of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.'s elevator dock caught fire beneath the planking Aug. 19. The blaze was extinguished without serious loss.

Kennewick, Wash.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the Garage Supply Co. warehouse burning a supply of feed, seed, flour and fertilizer. J. C. Swayze estimated the loss at \$15,000, covered by insurance.—F. K. H.

Hurrah, Wash.—S. Batali & Sons grain and feed mill is being enlarged by construction of a 28x60-ft. addition which will house the mill's office and new grinding and mixing equipment. Old machinery of the plant is being modernized.

New Plymouth, Ida.—S. G. Ransom has added a new master mixer to his equipment at the Fruitland Cash Feed Store.

Redmond, Ore.—The Northwest Poultry & Dairy Products Co. plant has installed a complete feed mill which it now has in operation. The mill will manufacture Northwest Brand Feed Products from local grain. Included in the new equipment is a grinder, mixer, and a small elevator.

Yakima, Wash.—James W. Maloy, 68, arrested for questioning regarding burning of the Barnes Grain & Feed Co. warehouse Aug. 14 will be held until his complete record can be established. He was arrested near a scale house which was damaged by fire Aug. 15 deliberately set in two places.

Portland, Ore.—Bernard Albers, Jr., 36, son of the late Bernard Albers, one of the founders of the Albers Bros. Milling Co. and widely known in the milling industry of the Pacific Northwest, died suddenly of a heart attack Aug. 30. He had not been in good health for several years. Mr. Albers was with Albers Bros. for a number of years and later with the Continental Grain Co. at Portland.

Buhl, Ida.—The Idaho public utilities commission Aug. 12 denied the petition of W. A. Gray, local warehouseman, to increase grain storage rates. Gray filed an application asking that he be allowed to charge 1c per bu. of grain for the first 30 days storage and ½c per bu. during each succeeding 30 days. Present storage rate is free storage for the first 30 days and ½c per 100 lbs. for each succeeding 30 days.

Snohomish, Wash.—The Snohomish Feed Mill opened its new service station Aug. 26 with a gala program. The modern station and lubrication department are housed in a new structure on the west side of the mill and adjoining it is a one story structure, harmonious in design, which houses the mill offices and show and sales room. A new loading platform has been built also, and the whole group of buildings is illuminated by two large flood lights mounted on steel poles. Indirect lighting is employed within the structures. The former offices have been changed into a package room and the old buildings have been painted a shade of green to harmonize with the trim on the new structures.

Tekoa, Wash.—The Palouse Grain Co., a new company, opened offices here, with Alvin Cross, formerly of Waverly, as manager. The company operates two elevators in this vicinity, one at Tilman, the other at Seltice. The Tilman plant is of 75,000 bu. capacity, bulk grain, Bob Burns in charge; the Seltice elevator has a 60,000 bu. capacity and Clifford Wood is manager. Both elevators are fully equipped, with machinery operated by gasoline engines. Proprietors of the new business are J. H. Roberts and H. F. Kirk, both of Spokane, and old time grain men in the Palouse country. The new company will do a general grain buying, handling and storing business, particularly in the bulk grain line.

Spokane, Wash.—One carpenter was killed instantly and two others were injured, perhaps fatally, Aug. 25 at the new Centennial mill when a 110-lb. winch teetered from its perch atop the new elevator and plummeted 130 ft. to the ground. The three men were employed by Alloway & Georg, general contractors, in digging a foundation for the grain scale. The winch had been used to raise and lower materials by Clyde Stricker, painting sub-contractor. It was attached to a heavy beam atop the building. A workman was pulling on the ropes of the winch when it broke loose from the sand bags holding it on the beam and toppled over. The new mill will begin operations Oct. 1, two weeks later than scheduled.

Arco, Ida.—Hill Bros. Milling Co. of Delta, Utah, has purchased the local alfalfa mill, taking immediate possession, and will operate it as the Sun Valley Alfalfa Mill. R. W. Hill is in direct charge of the plant and has been busy renovating the building and putting the machinery in working order. New screens were installed for a much finer grade of meal than was heretofore milled. The company has alfalfa mills at Delta and Pomona, Cal. The plan to move the local mill to a site near Nyssa, Ore., has been abandoned. As soon as the operation of the mill is well under way Francis Hill of Pomona, Cal., will arrive to take over the management and R. W. Hill will leave for the coast to assist in the organization of the Sun Valley Milling Co.

Redmond, Ore.—Jess Denson, formerly operator of the Carlton Mill & Elvtr., has been placed in charge of seed cleaning operations at the Central Oregon Seed Co. here. The company has installed a new seed separator.

Vale, Ore.—Fred Cleveland, formerly operator of the Vale Grain & Feed Co., passed away at his home in Los Angeles Aug. 17. Prior to his retirement from business last January because of ill health, Mr. Cleveland had operated in the grain and feed business here for 20 years.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Amherst, S. D.—Repair work on the St. Anthony elevator has been completed.

Hecla, S. D.—The Estee Elvtr. Co.'s elevator will be covered with corrugated iron this fall.

Lake Preston, S. D.—The Sexauer elevator, burned Aug. 13, in all probability will be rebuilt the owners have stated.

Gettysburg, S. D.—C. B. Gray, formerly superintendent of the Farmers Union Milling Co. of Platte, S. D., has accepted a similar position with the Gettysburg Milling Co.

Nunda, S. D.—Adolph Odegard, of Ambrose, N. D., has located in Nunda and will become manager of the newly-established Farmers Co-operative Elvtr.

Milbank, S. D.—O. A. Helland has sold his grain elevator here to T. A. deWerd. The Helland elevator will be operated during the rush season but otherwise will be used for storage purposes only.

New Effington, S. D.—Work was started recently on a 16,000-bu. addition to the O. M. elevator. The manager, Mr. Dalin, reports that the majority of storage space will house government sealed wheat.

SOUTHEAST

Laurel Hill, N. C.—Z. V. Pate & Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Bucket Elevator.

Claxton, Ga.—Claxton Milling Co. installed a No. 6 Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Williston, Fla.—The Florida Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated by G. H. Griggs, J. L. Lewis and E. W. Griggs.

Central, S. C.—The Chesterfield Mill Co. of Asheville, N. C., has leased the 70-bbl. plant of the Central Roller Mill. Furman Orr is manager.

Tuscumbia, Ala.—Newman's Grist Mill was damaged by fire recently, the loss estimated at about \$12,000. The mill was in process of being moved to a new location, a portion of the equipment having been removed to the new site. A major portion of the machinery and some 10,000 sacks were destroyed.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—T. E. Snell, manager of the Snell Milling Co., who has been confined to his home for several weeks as the result of a heart attack, is recovering.

Fayetteville, Tenn.—The Tennessee Valley Feed Co. recently completed the building of a flour blending plant and now has a unit capable of turning out 500 bbls. per day.

TEXAS

Lissie, Tex.—G. E. Cook has equipped his elevator with Calumet Cups.

Corpus Christie, Tex.—The Chapman Mercantile Co. installed a Kelly Duplex No. 3 Vertical Feed Mixer.

Houston, Tex.—Improvements have been made to both of the Houston grain elevators which will speed up the handling of grain.

Stanton, Tex.—The Grubbs Brokerage Co., Walter A. Grubbs, manager, has opened a brokerage office in Stanton and will specialize in kaffir and milo in car lots.

Dallas, Tex.—Morton Milling Co. is making extensive improvements in one of its largest units. The entire unit is being revamped and reflowed.

Raymondville, Tex.—A \$100,000 plant will be constructed near here by a group of farmers headed by W. A. Harding to dehydrate alfalfa and field grasses on a large scale. The enterprise is based on a principle for preserving all vitamins in these feeds by putting them thru a quick dehydration process.

New Baden, Tex.—Paul Schultz has installed a new grain cleaner.

Dallas, Tex.—The Burrus Feed Mills have moved into their new air conditioned office. In addition to the office, the company recently completed a new warehouse of an additional 20,000 sq. ft. of floor space.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The many friends of Hugh B. Dorsey, who faithfully served the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n as sec'y-treas. for many years, will regret to learn that he fell Aug. 31 and broke his hip. He is now in the St. Joseph's Hospital.

Leonard, Tex.—D. Davis has constructed a new feed mill building, 28x50 ft. in size, east of his gin, to house his feed and grain equipment. He has added new machinery to his mill and installed a new power unit and will manufacture alfalfa meal, whole husk corn and whole grain oats feeds as well as do custom grinding and mixing.

UTAH

Salt Lake, Utah.—C. V. Maxfield bought the mill, real estate and water right of the White Fawn Milling Co., increasing to \$8,405 the bid of \$5,505 made July 25 by the Star Flour Mills of American Fork when the sale came up for confirmation before District Judge M. J. Bronson Aug. 21. The White Fawn Milling Co. had been in receivership since June 10.

Gunnison, Utah.—The Hermansen Roller Mills is holding "open house" at its plant following the completion of its new addition and warehouse. The large storeroom measures 100x85 ft., and the new elevator has a storing capacity of 200,000 bus. of grain. During the summer the large mill underwent complete renovation; old and worn machinery was replaced with modern type equipment.

WISCONSIN

Gratiot, Wis.—Gratiot's old mill owned by the late B. F. Simons, has been razed.

Menomonie, Wis.—The Wisconsin Milling Co. property was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Kiel, Wis.—Eickhoff & Jaschob have installed a No. 6 Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder at their plant, Kiel RFD No. 2.

Cascade, Wis.—A feed and grist mill belonging to Ed Feldt and Herbert Schutz was destroyed by fire early Aug. 31. The mill was 90 years old.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for the month of September, 1939, has been determined by the Finance Com'te of the Grain & Stock Exchange at 5%.

Superior, Wis.—Fred Carlson, 61, foreman of Cargill elevator K, died Sept. 5 of injuries sustained when he was struck by a heavy lever at the elevator Aug. 31.—H. C. B.

Unity, Wis.—Paul Umhoefer, associated with the J. E. Lyons Co., feed and grain elevator, was married Aug. 26 in Madison, Wis., to Miss Catherine Williams.—H. C. B.

Superior, Wis.—The Board of Directors of the Central Co-operative Wholesale voted to purchase \$8,000 worth of new equipment for the Superior and Virginia, Minn., feed mills.

Bassett, Wis.—The elevator, warehouse and feed store with 90 tons of malting barley owned by Alfred Louis was damaged by fire Aug. 16 that started in the adjoining depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.

Russell (Independence p. o.), Wis.—William L. Murrie has sold his feed business to Kenneth Bain, Winifred Howard and R. C. Gillings. The new owners took possession Sept. 1 and are operating the business as the Russell Feed & Supply Co.—H. C. B.

Madison, Wis.—Foreign corporations licensed to do business in Wisconsin are the Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo., and the Cannon Valley Milling Co., Minneapolis. J. B. Ghostley, Sheboygan, is listed as Wisconsin agent for the Ralston company.—H. C. B.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A "Good Bye-Good Luck" dinner was tendered Jas. P. Hessburg by the members of the Milwaukee Exchange at Hotel Pfister Aug. 28. About sixty of Jim's friends attended, including E. F. Havey and Wm. Ogden from Chicago, and from Minneapolis came Frank Seidel and Jim's brother, Arthur, all to wish him good fortune and all that goes with it in his new position as manager of the Archer-Daniels-Midland plant at Decatur, Ill.

Grain Carriers

Rates on grain from Moscow, Kan., to Kansas City may be reduced under permission granted the Sante Fe from 24 to 23 cents per hundred pounds.

The railroad companies have denied the request of grain shippers in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa for reduced rates on coarse grain to meet truck competition.

Chicago grain firms have failed to persuade the traffic executive committee of the C.F.A. to reconsider the decision to cancel application of reshipping rates at Chicago on barge grain, effective Sept. 15.

Rates on grain and grain products may be raised from 15 to 16 cents per hundred pounds from Delavan, Latimer and Burdick, Kan., to Missouri River points, under authority granted the Kansas railroads.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 43,604 cars during the week ended Aug. 26, against 43,387 and 40,638 cars during the like weeks of 1938 and 1937 respectively, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been asked by the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce and the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange to vacate its order suspending the reduced export rates on grain from C.F.A. territory.

Churchill, Man.—The steamer Troutpool has left for Spain with 303,550 bus. of wheat, and the Wentworth with 284,558 bus. for Birkenhead, Eng., the two first cargoes to be shipped this season by the Hudson's Bay route. The steamship Ashworth has been chartered to load.

Missouri Pacific supplement No. 68 to Tariff No. 6989-P, supplement No. 54 to Ill. C.C. No. 295, effective Sept. 9, 1939, increases rates on grain and grain products between Perco, McKinley, Oakdale, Cordes, Kemp-side, Nashville, Huegely and Hoyleton, Ill., to East St. Louis, Ill.

The water freight rate on wheat from Duluth to Buffalo has jumped up $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c in the last few days and now quoted from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. Shippers are reluctant to follow the advance, but further boosts may be possible, depending on volume of grain to be shipped and demand for boat space to move it.—F. G. C.

Traffic density is very light on the grain carrying railroads of the central west, compared with density on the eastern lines. Fixed charges are so heavy the granger roads must collect a higher rate per mile than do the eastern lines; and this gives the trucks an opportunity to chisel away some of the traffic in grain that the western rails badly need.

With gross earnings of \$7,722 and operating expenses of \$5,996 the average mile of railway earned, in the first half of 1939, a net operating revenue of \$1,726. For this average mile the tax bill amounted to \$738; and its proportion of the rentals paid for equipment and jointly used facilities averaged \$281, leaving a balance of only \$707 for a return upon the \$111,000 invested in this average railway mile.

On account of emergency orders for food commodities due to the war the car service division of the railroads on Sept. 5 issued special car order No. 38, effective at once, that box cars of the following ownerships in series named when released from lading must be returned empty to owners by most direct service route—except that they may be loaded to or via owners rails. Application: Union Pacific, 180,000—186,000 Series; Northern Pacific, 9,000 Series; Great Northern, 50,000 Series; Southern Pacific, 32,700—

34,500 Series; Southern Pacific, 37,800—38,800 Series.

Reshipping Rates on Barge Grain

The Central Freight Ass'n gave a hearing to the elevator operators at Chicago Sept. 1 on their request for suspension of the amended eastern tariffs effective Sept. 15 which deny reshipping rates on ex-barge grain at Chicago.

John E. Brennan, a director of the Board of Trade, favored the amendment to the eastern tariffs denying the reshipping rate to ex-barge grain. This was in line with the instructions by the directors to J. S. Brown, manager of the transportation department of the Board of Trade, who has since filed a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

J. O. McClintock and E. W. Gallup spoke for the elevator interests desiring the reshipping rate. H. H. Dewey of Peoria also spoke for the reshipping rate on barge grain.

The elevator men have appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

California Itinerant Law Effective Sept. 19

The law of California licensing and regulating itinerant merchants in brief provides for the yearly licensing of "itinerant merchants" by the Railroad Commission upon satisfactory evidence being made of applicant's good character, the payment of a yearly license fee of \$10.00 for each motor vehicle used in the conduct of his business and the delivery to the Commission of a surety company bond in the sum of \$250 to guarantee payment for purchases of goods made by said itinerant merchant or peddler.

The license issued to an itinerant merchant must be in his possession at all times and shall be in the form of a card certificate containing the name and address of the licensee, a description of the motor or other vehicles and an identification number. Such license must also contain the signature of the licensee in his own handwriting. Each vehicle shall be numbered and have displayed in a conspicuous place thereon a license plate issued each year by the Commission which shall be distinguishable from the license plate issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

In addition to the above each licensee shall carry on each motor vehicle a manifest in duplicate on a prescribed form showing a description of the goods and the place where and from whom the goods were purchased, and before the fifteenth day of each month the original of each such manifest shall be filed with the Commission covering all goods purchased during the preceding month. If goods are purchased by weight the weight and the name and address of the person weighing same must be given.

The new law likewise provides that in any action against a licensee or his surety arising out of business done in this state service of summons or other legal process may be legally made upon the Commission who shall, thereupon, forward such process to the merchant or peddler at his address shown by the records in the office of the Commission.

Any person who violates any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by fine of not more than \$300 or not less than \$25, or by imprisonment in a county jail not more than 60 days or less than 10 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Any member of the California Highway Patrol may for the purpose of making an investigation, stop any motor vehicle in which goods are being transported on any public highway by or on behalf of an itinerant merchant, and if a manifest covering goods in the motor vehicle cannot be produced, or if the member of the patrol has reason to believe that the driver is not the lawful possessor of the goods, the pa-

trolman may take possession of the goods and hold them for 30 days pending investigation.

The provisions of this act do not repeal or amend the provisions of any city or county ordinance and is cumulative and supplementary to such regulations or other laws relating to motor vehicles.

Section 6 of the new law relating to the definition of "itinerant merchant" is as follows: "Sec. 6 (a) 'Itinerant Merchant' means every person who transports goods in this state for the purpose of selling them in any form in this state and who transports the goods upon a public highway by the use of a motor vehicle."

(b) "Itinerant Merchants" does not mean:

(1) persons who are engaged in the business of transporting goods in motor vehicles for hire or who operate motor vehicles in such business as agents, employees, lessees, or contractors and who do not own or have any interest in the goods transported and who do not act for any party in the acquisition, purchase, sale, or disposition of the goods transported;

(2) persons who use motor vehicles to transport farm products produced by them or on land owned by them;

(3) persons transporting property owned or handled on consignment by them in motor vehicles operated by them, or by their agents or employees, when such transportation is an incident to a business conducted by them, and when such property is being transported to or from an established place of business operated by them, their agents or employees, or when such transportation is incidental to the conduct of any established place of business;

(4) persons who use motor vehicles exclusively for the transportation, sale, and delivery, at wholesale or retail, of any particular group of goods having a common trade-mark, trade name, or brand, if such persons are agents or employees of the manufacturers or are wholesale distributors or retail dealers through whom such goods are marketed;

(5) persons who use motor vehicles to transport goods for the personal use of the owners of the vehicles, or for the use of others if no charge is made for the transportation;

(6) persons who use motor vehicles in exchange of work.

(7) independent contractors engaged in the delivery or distribution of newspapers of general circulation."

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St

Chicago, Ill.

Supply Trade

Prophets may continue to predict a business revival, but only profits will start one.—Pittsburgh Plate Products.

Chicago, Ill.—The Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett Co. has purchased the assets of the H. Channon Co., distributors of mill machinery.

Minneapolis, Minn.—"Clean Wheat," a brochure recently published by Hart-Carter Co., gives complete information relative to the company's line of grain cleaning machinery. Interested readers can obtain a copy by writing the company.

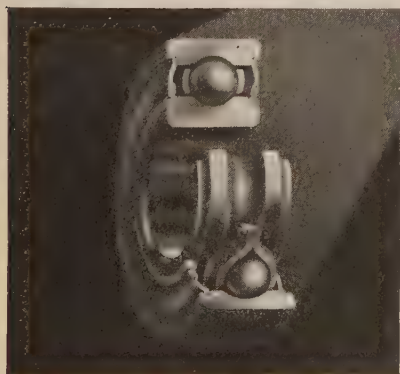
The Federal Trade Commission has amended its complaint issued in September, 1933, charging 20 producers of lime with fixing and maintaining, by combination and agreement, the prices at which their product is sold to customers in the Southeastern States where all of their plants are located. The amended complaint involves the use of basing point delivered prices. Altho not organized as a formal trade association, the respondent producers of agricultural, chemical and building lime, it is alleged, engage in price-fixing practices with the aid and cooperation of their paid representative, Hal S. Covert, Knoxville, Tenn., whom the amended complaint also names as a respondent.

Amendments last year to the existing trade mark laws made it possible for the American Standards Ass'n to record its name to prevent others registering that name as a trade mark; the ASA symbol has been filed as evidence of prior use of the symbol; and the symbol has been registered as a collective trade mark, which establishes the right of the ASA to its exclusive use in connection with publications relating to standards. Previous to that time trade associations, national organizations, societies, and similar groups were prohibited from registering their symbols or marks because of the requirement that the trade mark must indicate the personal origin of the goods with which it was associated. Under the present laws, however, an organization such as the ASA, which exercises legitimate control over the use of a collective mark, now qualifies as an owner entitled to Federal registration of the mark, even tho the mark is not used in such manner as to indicate origin of the goods.

Double Felt Seal Bearing

A line of sealed ball bearings along entirely new and simple principles has been developed by Skf Industries, Inc. The seal used in these bearings is one that can be applied to bearings having a standard single row S.A.E. dimension of bore, inner and outer race width, which up to the present time has not been possible except through the use of small balls and, consequently, loss of bearing capacity.

This outstanding development has been



Double Felt Seal Bearing

evolved by departing from the conventional stuffing box type of seal in favor of modern air-cleaner principles sealing against dirt by the felt fibre contact on the polished surfaces of the inner race, and by the utilization of the natural tendency of deflected felt to resume its original flat shape.

Extensive tests have proved that the new seal retains the bearing lubricant and excludes any dust or dirt entry into the bearing itself, yet the sealing action is so light that the friction drag has been greatly reduced.

The bearing is, therefore, suitable over a great range of speed. Even though the bearing is in the standard single row width, which in itself simplifies design and saves space, an ample lubricant space is provided as is indicated in the illustration herewith. It is called The Skf Red Seal Bearing, "the stop signal for dirt." Its designation is 6,200 RS, and it is available for shafts up to approximately one inch in diameter.

Books Received

GRAIN RESEARCH LABORATORY, 12th Annual Report gives details of grain and flour tests made during 1933 by the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, Man. Studies of the protein content of each variety of wheat are most complete. Tests were made on export shipments and even on arrival overseas. By T. R. Aitken, Chief Chemist. The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont.; paper, 92 pages.

INSECTS Infesting Stored Grain and Seeds.—The insect problems of seedsmen, grain elevators, and transportation companies, and descriptions of the grain weevil, lesser grain borer, angoumois grain moth, bean weevil, saw-toothed grain beetle, indian meal moth, cadelle, grain and flour mites, and the methods of control by heating, spraying and fumigation are stated very clearly by Harold H. Shepard in this up-to-date bulletin. Paper, 30 pages, illustrated, the University of Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 340.

CANADIAN TRADE INDEX includes an alphabetical and classified directory of over 9,000 Canadian manufacturers, an export section giving details of government services, export procedure, selling costs and financing, and an export produce section containing a list of Canadian exporters of agricultural products. The Index has a distribution of 5,000 in Canada and 5,000 abroad and is used by executives, sales departments, purchasing agents, and engineering staffs of firms. It is of particular value for firms in other countries desiring to market their produce in Canada and also to importers abroad who may wish to locate Canadian sources of supply for agricultural produce, raw materials and manufactured goods. Owing to the detailed classification of the Index, buyers can generally communicate direct with the manufacturers of goods they desire. Published annually by the Canadian Manufacturers' Ass'n, Inc., Toronto, Ont. Price, \$6.00.

A PAY CHECK for the Wheat Farmer is the title of a pamphlet by one who has spent 25 years of militant service in the interest of the farmers, a service that seems to have been ineffective, as the farmers are in greater need than ever of his valuable (?) services. After 25 years of failure to put the farmer on the promised pinnacle of prosperity this pamphlet is well calculated to dispel the growing doubts in the minds of the farmers that the author is the Moses who shall lead them out of the wilderness. He tells the world how good he is; how the president calls him an old friend; how the secretary of agriculture dubs him "battler for agricultural equality," and how the chairman of the com'ite on agriculture at Washington describes the author as "very courteous and helpful." The author quotes a telegram sent by him June 15, 1933, to Edward J. Bell of the A.A.A. at Washington, which in part reads, "Bear in mind that our co-operative association of producers ought to be immediately and publicly recognized as a fiscal agent in a loan program. We successfully carried out the Federal Farm Board's loan program for them and loaned more money than all the other co-operatives combined."

WHAT IS IT, What Has It Done? The National Grain & Elevator Commission, is the engaging title of a profusely illustrated pamphlet answering most completely those questions. Pictorially and in text the movement of grain from farm to ocean ship is demonstrated. The methods of sampling, inspecting, grading, shipping, loading, weighing are explained. The Commission collects monthly statistics of stocks on hand, its inspectors verify reports of quantities in store, keeping in touch with the 3,114 grain handlers registered with the Commission, of whom 2,127 are country shippers, 72 exporters, 154 millers and 94 farm co-operatives. A description is given of one of the new port elevators built by the Commission, having a capacity of 148,500 tons. The publication of this informative booklet of 57 pages is only one of the many well considered steps taken by the efficient president of the Commission, Ing. Agr. Emilio A. Coni, to carry out faithfully the purposes of the grain elevator law passed in October, 1935. Publication No. 36, Comision Nacional de Granos y Elevadores, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Lowest prices in England on record are being made at the present time for wheat, altho the British Isles do not produce enough wheat for domestic consumption. The low prices are a result of forced sales by the Washington administration of large quantities of wheat to British millers under a bonus to them of 20 to 30 cents per bushel, at the cost of the United States taxpayer. Instead of raising prices for the American wheat grower the effect of the Washington policy has been to cheapen wheat for the foreign bread eater.

Skin-a-Cat Respirator

This new twin respirator has 40 square inches of filtration area and something different in filter construction that requires no filter retaining plates. Filters are held in place by newly patented adjustable tubular connections.

The filters themselves resemble miniature sofa cushions which always stay flexed without necessity of spacing devices or dividing segments. Filters of this design cannot choke or collapse, and make possible a freer breathing condition. These advantages are obtained by sewing the filters together according to standard practice and then turning them inside out (skin-a-cat fashion) before attaching to respirator face piece.

Putting the seams on the inside instead of the outside gives the filters a well inflated appearance that always keep them at top efficiency. Two check valves and an exhalation valve are provided so that moisture cannot collect, with no possibility of re-breathing vitiated air.

The face piece is of rubber and makes an air-tight fit on any shaped face. A face cloth gives protection against possibility of dermatitis and makes for comfort in wearing.

Entire respirator is of unbreakable construction with no metal parts to bend or damage. It has U. S. Bureau of Mines approval B. M. 2129, for type "A," Pneumoconiosis or Silicosis Producing Dusts. It is made by H. S. Cover.



A New Twin Respirator

Field Seeds

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Machinery for cleaning grass seeds has been installed by General Sales, Inc.

Lexington, Ky.—A meeting of the Kentucky Seed Dealers Ass'n was held here Sept. 6.

Arcanum, O.—The Arcanum Elevator has built an addition 18x20 ft. as a room for cleaning and treating seeds.

Columbus, O.—David F. Beard has succeeded R. D. Lewis, resigned, as sec'y-treas. of the Ohio Seed Improvement Ass'n.

South Whitley, Ind.—A seed cleaning addition, 20x40 ft., has been built to the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co.—A. E. L.

Kentville, N. S.—The various seed cleaning plants in Nova Scotia last year handled 23,000 bus. of seed grain and 4,000 bus. of small seed.

Richmond, Va.—Lewis Makenzie Judkins, for 50 years with T. W. Wood & Sons, died Aug. 18 after a month's illness, aged 69 years.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The general office and warehouse of the Math Barzen Co. has been removed from Minneapolis, Minn., to Thief River Falls.

Dallas, Tex.—The annual meeting of the Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held at the Adolphus Hotel Oct. 20 at the time the state fair is in progress.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—W. H. Letton has opened a seed store here for the H. G. Hastings Seed Co. His successor as manager of the business at Birmingham, Ala., is Henry B. Terry.

West Memphis, Tenn.—The West Memphis Seed & Fertilizer Co. has been chartered with \$1,500 capital stock and W. Lytle McKee, John A. Cooper and B. G. Dickey as incorporators.

Burley, Idaho—Additions to its equipment for cleaning seed have been made by the Cassia Lumber & Seed Co. Cement floors have been laid and more storage space added for seeds and grain.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Wesley D. Simon, doing business as I. N. Simon & Son, on Aug. 15 filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$176,266; assets, \$92,177. John M. Hill has been appointed referee.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Prunty Seed & Grain Co. is leaving a building and trackage it has occupied since 1875 to make room for the Jefferson River Front Memorial, to move into a building with 65,000 ft. of floor space.

Columbia, Mo.—Plans for constructing an inexpensive lespedeza seed harvester have been prepared and may be obtained on request of the Agricultural Engineering Department, Missouri College of Agriculture.

Audubon, Ia.—Elmer Carlson of the Carlson Seed Co. has bought sheds of the Updike Grain Co. along the Northwestern right of way and after putting on new roof and walls will use the building for drying seed corn.

Raleigh, N. C.—The North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold a meeting here Sept. 19 and 20.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Terris A. Manley has left the Capital Fuel, Feed & Seed Co., to form a subsidiary of the San Francisco Milling Co.

Gilman, Ill.—Carl Frey is adding to his hybrid seed corn storage a two story building, the first story of concrete blocks and the upper story framed with metal covering and metal roof.

Anamosa, Ia.—What is believed to be the earliest delivery of seed corn on record was made here to the National Hybrid Corn Co. Aug. 26 by Frank Frederick of Marion, a contract grower. The corn had been planted Apr. 29.

Halfway, Ore.—The Eagle Valley Growers who are engaged in raising red clover for seed will receive upwards of \$15,000 for this year's crop. The prediction is that the crop will aggregate around 100,000 pounds.—F.K.H.

Columbia, Mo.—State Seed Service, Inc., has been organized to bring new varieties to Missouri farmers. Directors, Spencer G. Dakan and Glenn S. Ramsay of Columbia, and Carl G. Dakan, of Seattle, Wash.—P. J. P.

College Station, Tex.—Texas A. & M. College has developed a rust resisting strain of wheat which will grow in the Gulf Coast territory, by crossing a leaf rust resistant isolation from Texas wheats with Hope, brought in from South Dakota.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Arkansas State Plant Board has issued its regulations effective Aug. 22 pertaining to the sale and transportation of planting seed. Each bag in a shipment of field seed must have a permit tag and an analysis statement.

Windom, Minn.—A seed corn drying plant to handle 1,500 bus. at a time is being built by the Thompson Hybrid Seed Co., owned jointly by the Thompson Lands Co. and the Northern Seed Co., of Belvidere, Ill., as associate growers of the Pfister Hybrid Corn Co.

Princeton, Mo.—An elevator, corn drying and grading plant costing \$6,000 is being erected by the Missouri Pfister Growers. The hybrid seed will be distributed in 13 counties, where a staff of 40 salesmen is working under the direction of sales manager Harry John.

Manhattan, Kan.—The Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n has issued a list of about 90 names and addresses of growers of seed wheat graded by a cerealist and found to be (1) of an adapted, recommended variety, (2) free from serious mixture with other varieties, (3) free from rye-mix, (4) having no smut or only low per cent of smut.

The production of timothy seed in the United States is expected to be about one-sixth smaller than the crop harvested last year and less than three-fourths the size of the 10-year average production. Estimates show that the nation's timothy seed production will be 1,244,000 bus. of thresher-run seed compared with 1,494,500 bus. harvested last year, and 1,713,730 reported as the 10-year average. The decreased production is chiefly because of the smaller yields per acre this year—the acreage is only about 5 per cent smaller than estimated for 1938.—U. S. D. A.

Glasgow, Mont.—The Northern Montana Seed Grain Ass'n has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by Roy Huber, Sam J. Pospyhala, Sam Ellsworth, A. L. Hall, and Anna M. Fassett of Glasgow and L. H. Sheldon of Nashua and Ike Simon of Tampico.

Burlington, Ia.—G. A. Kent of Muscatine, pres. of the Mississippi Valley Grain & Seed Co. is expending \$25,000 in remodeling a building just purchased for the handling and storage of seeds and grain by a new company to be organized as the Burlington Grain & Seed Co.

St. John, Wash.—Having a contract to clean 100,000 pounds of certified seed Heglar & Mulkey are running their plant 24 hours a day. The building has been remodeled and machinery added for cleaning and grading crested wheat grass and other small seeds.

Victoria, B. C.—The Canadian Seed Growers Ass'n, meeting here recently, elected F. L. Dickinson of Winnipeg, Man., president. The Ass'n has accepted the following new varieties for registration: Rex barley, Regent wheat, Stirling field pea, Pagoda soy bean, and Melano sweet clover.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Work on the new corn plant for the DeKalb Agr. Ass'n, Inc., is progressing rapidly. Completion is expected by Oct. 1. The buildings include three, 52 x 60 ft. each, for drying purposes; one processing plant, 32 x 56 ft.; a warehouse, 60 x 120 ft. The structures are being erected on a 5-acre tract the company purchased.

Regina, Sask.—In Saskatchewan this season 52 per cent of the wheat sown was of the Thatcher variety and 2½ per cent Renown. From the third meridian east to the Manitoba boundary nearly 90 per cent of the wheat acreage has been seeded to Thatcher, Apex and Renown. Rust-proof varieties account for over 58 per cent of the acreage.

Odebolt, Ia.—L. P. Beck, for 21 years manager, and Harry C. Swanson of Western Springs, Ill., have leased the property here of the Albert Dickinson Co., and will continue the pop corn and seed business under the name Sac Trading Co. The Dickinson Co. first began buying here 50 years ago and has maintained an elevator and cribs for 27 years.

Lincoln, Neb.—Extensive studies of prairie grasses are being made by Dr. J. E. Weaver, and Dr. S. B. Shively, of the University of Nebraska, in an effort to learn what enables them to resist extremes in drouth and rainfall. They have discovered as many as 237 kinds of plants growing in prairie samples, taking moisture and nutrients from the soil at different levels, some having root structures reaching a maximum depth of as much as 20 ft.

After the effective date of the Federal Seed Act, Feb. 9, 1940, "It shall be unlawful for any person to transport or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce—(h) screenings of any seed subject to this Act, unless they are not intended for seeding purposes; and it is stated on the label, if in containers, or on the invoice, if in bulk, that they are intended for cleaning, processing, or manufacturing purposes, and not for seeding purposes."

In the Purdue University exhibit at the Indiana State Fair will be a sample of "bargain seed" drawn while in the possession of a farmer in Wabash County. Analysis showed that out of a 60-pound bushel of the seed as purchased only 24.6 pounds of live sweet clover seed was received along with 31.3 pounds of dead seed and 2.1 pounds of weed seeds and dirt. Among the weed seeds listed were 1,080 Canada thistle seeds per bushel, 22,680 quack grass seed per bushel and 1,274,400 other weed seeds per bushel.

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crahbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Hartford, Conn.—Everett P. Jones passed away Aug. 12 after a long illness, aged 59 years. Born in Hartford, he was graduated from the Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, and succeeded his father, W. F. Jones, in the firm of R. D. Hawley & Co., which later became Cadwell & Jones, its business having grown from a small store to an entire building of seven floors. He was a member of the Connecticut Seed Trade Ass'n, the American Seed Trade Ass'n, and had been president of the New England Seedsmen's Ass'n.

Michigan Seedsmen Meet

The annual meeting of the Michigan Seed Dealers Ass'n was held Aug. 23 in the horticultural building of Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Pres. **RAYMOND COULTER**, Detroit, said the Ass'n had been instrumental in the establishment of a Michigan Seed Council which will do much towards smoothing out some of the problems connected with the seed industry.

The Ass'n also was successful in obtaining reasonable standards of germination on the various seeds in the state. These standards conform very closely with those of other states.

Officers of the Michigan Seed Dealers Ass'n elected for the ensuing year are: Pres., Raymond Coulter, Detroit; vice pres., D. E. Burgess, Galesburg; sec'y-treas., L. S. Markley, Jackson, Mich.

HAROLD KING read a report of the organization and work of the Seed Council.

On motion by Mr. King a com'te was appointed to co-operate with Mr. Stahl, seed analyst, in improving the merchandising of lawn seed in the state.

Professor **H. C. RATHER** of the farm crops department, discussed the subject of hybrid corn and told of the work of his department in developing new varieties of grain.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Harold M. King, Battle Creek; vice-president, R. L. Olds, county agent, Kalamazoo County; sec. and treas., H. L. Season, Michigan State College.

Michels Grass

Michels grass, a wheat and wild rye hybrid, has a large rye-like seed, is easily established, makes an early and abundant spring growth, and produces palatable feed. It is a good seed producer and it can be harvested and prepared for market similarly to wheat.

The crop is reported to have good seed habits and to increase rapidly. It produces up to 1,200 pounds of seed per acre under dry land conditions, and higher seed yields can be produced under irrigation. Only 15 to 20 pounds of seed per acre is required to establish stands.

This grass was developed by Professor C. A. Michels of the agronomy department of the University of Idaho, and has met an enthusiastic reception by range feeders. The University farm at Moscow, Idaho, has 8,000 pounds for distribution, and more is available from outside acreages.

Dr. K. H. Klages, agronomist, says: "Purchasers of seed from the experiment station will be asked to enter into a contract to the effect that any seed which they may produce will not be offered for sale at a price higher than that which they themselves paid for the seed."

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
Get in Touch With Us

Preservation of Chewings Fescue Seed

Chewings fescue (*Festuca rubra* var. *commutata*) seed shipped from New Zealand under different conditions and domestic seed of high viability were stored at different moisture contents and at a series of temperatures. The germination of the seed was determined at intervals. Domestic seed of commercial strains of *Festuca rubra* was tested in comparison with the seed of Chewings fescue.

The advantage of shipping seed under cool storage conditions in oversea transit was lost a few months after arrival in the United States unless the seed was held in subsequent storage at a temperature as low as 2° C. or unless it was dried out after arrival to a moisture content not exceeding 10 per cent.

Seed dried before shipment overseas and kept dry showed after 18 to 26 months' storage in the laboratory at room temperature a germination equal to that shown by the nondried seed on arrival in this country.

Domestic seed in sealed containers stored at 30° C. with approximately 14 per cent moisture lost 20 to 30 per cent germination in 4 to 5 weeks; with 12 per cent moisture this loss occurred in 4 to 5 months, and with 10 per cent moisture in approximately 12 months. With 8 per cent moisture there was no appreciable loss in 1 year and 3 months.

Seed stored at 20° C. with approximately 14 per cent moisture lost approximately 20 per cent in 8 to 10 months; with 12 per cent moisture the loss was less than 10 per cent in 1 year 3 months, and with 10 per cent moisture there was no appreciable loss in 2 years.

Seed stored at 10° C. with approximately 14 per cent moisture showed 15 to 30 per cent loss in germination in 2 years; with approximately 10 per cent moisture the seed had shown no loss in the final germination in 2 years, but the rate of germination was slower.

The moisture content of fescue seed stored at 30° C. should not exceed 8 per cent; at 20° it should not exceed 10 per cent; and at 10° it should not exceed 12 per cent for long-time storage. If the moisture content of the seed exceeds 10 per cent it should be stored at a temperature below 20°, but if the moisture content of the seed is below 8 per cent it may be stored safely at a temperature as high as 30°.

Seed that dies slowly showed at certain stages in its fall of germination a large percentage of sprouts which develop abnormally and are not capable of further development.

Seed having a moisture content of approximately 8 per cent held in cold storage from 1 to 6 months before transferring to 20° and 30° C. showed no significant loss in germination after 14 months.

Seed having a moisture content of approximately 14 per cent held in cold storage from 1 to 6 months lost in germination when transferred to 20° and 30° C. The fall in germination was much faster when the seed was transferred to 30° than when transferred to 20°. Seed having a moisture content of approximately 14 per cent and stored at 30° fell rapidly in germination regardless of whether the seed had been held at 30° from the beginning or had been previously in cool storage. There is a slight indication that seed having a moisture content of approximately 14 per cent and transferred from cool storage to 20° lost more rapidly than the seed stored at 20° from the beginning.

The rapid decline in germination of seed having a high moisture content was checked if the seed was dried out.—Technical Bulletin 670, U. S. D. A.

New Seed Trade Marks

NO. ONE-SEVENTY is trade mark No. 419,702, and **WOODCO** is trade mark No. 419,706, both filed by F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Inc., Milford, Conn., for lawnseed mixtures and lawn seed.

MOUNTAINEER in a circle inclosed design incorporating snow-capped mountains, and an outline map of Idaho, is trade mark No. 417,693, filed by the Intermountain Seed & Fuel Co., Twin Falls and Nampa, Ida., for field seeds, grass seeds, vetch seeds, seed peas, seed beans, and seed popcorn.

Approved Kansas Wheat Mixtures Limited to Barley and Vetch

Recognizing the disastrous effects on the commercial value of Kansas wheat which may follow seeding of mixtures of wheat and rye by farmers cooperating with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's wheat acreage reduction program on acreage taken out of wheat production and the likely spread of rye mixtures thru such practice, AAA officials in Kansas have decreed that such seeded mixtures will be classified as wheat acreage.

Since wheat loans are based on the quality of wheat offered by a farmer as collateral, and the market value of wheat and rye mixtures is far below that of good quality wheat, this classification of seeded mixtures has a double effect in discouraging wheat and rye mixtures. The seeded mixtures of wheat and rye will classify as wheat acreage and thereby earn no benefit payments. At the same time the production of the mixture from such seeded acreage will not be accepted as collateral for loans, and if sold on the market will move only at a discount.

Approved mixtures for seeding under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program, according to A. L. Criger, chairman of the Kansas State Com'te, are confined to mixtures of winter barley and wheat, and winter vetch and wheat. Such mixtures must contain 25% or more by weight of barley or vetch, and the barley or vetch used must be of a variety that may reasonably be expected to live thru the winter, and produce a 25% share of the harvested mixture in 1940.

Vetch mixtures should be used only in "the counties of Harper, Kingman, Reno, McPherson, Dickinson, Geary, Riley, Marshall and counties east of this line," says Criger.

Madison, Wis.—A uniform tag for certified hybrid seed corn is urged by Henry Lunz, acting chief of the seed and weed division of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. Six states are already co-operating in the plan.

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St. Louis, Missouri

The International Grain & Hay Show

Prizes for the 1939 International Live Stock Exposition and Horse Show, the 40th annual, to be held Dec. 2 to 9, will total over \$100,000, according to the Premium List for this year's show which is now available free on request to the Exposition's headquarters at the Chicago Stock Yards.

Entries for all live stock classes, except the carlot competitions for fat and feeder cattle, sheep, and swine, will close Nov. 1. B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the exposition, announces.

For the International Grain and Hay Show, world's largest crops contest, which is held annually in connection with the exposition, entries close on November 10 and may be made without charge to the exhibitor. Carlot entries will be accepted up to Nov. 25.

Avoid Untested Varieties

By R. F. CRIM, extension agronomist, University Farm, Minnesota.

At this season of the year, when farmers start looking for the seed they intend to plant next spring, we feel that they should be warned against giving more than a trial to varieties of wheat that are not known to be adapted.

A plant breeder requires from 10 to 20 years to produce a new variety. He must first make his cross, then study his plants for factors such as resistance to the many plant diseases and drouth. Milling and baking tests are next conducted in cooperation with other experiment stations in spring wheat states and the federal, state and commercial baking laboratories. These workers need three years of data before sufficient information can be obtained to accept or reject a promising new variety.

Thatcher is the only one so far that has proved its ability to meet the commercial requirements. Thatcher, like other wheats, may have its faults, but its good points far outweigh them. Flour from it is acceptable to the miller, baker and housewife.

Other new varieties need further trials before growers, bakers and consumers can wholeheartedly accept them. New spring wheats must be equal to, or better than old ones if they are to maintain the spring wheat expectations of the market.

A number of new varieties are being tested at University Farm and branch stations this year and data will be available early in 1940 from which recommendations will be made.

Seed Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1938, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED			
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Chicago	170,000	80,000	149,000	37,000
Ft. William	10,569	6,369	47,508	51,742
Milwaukee	171,560			
Minneapolis		1,960,800	389,200	290,730
Superior	769,053	176,637	414,000	14,892
	KAFIR AND MILO			
	Receipts		Shipments	
Ft. Worth	18,200	26,800	60,200	84,000
Galveston				8,764
Kansas City	68,600	26,600	57,600	38,400
St. Louis	1,600	14,000	2,800	8,400
	CANE			
	Receipts		Shipments	
Kansas City	1,400			
	CLOVER			
	Receipts		Shipments	
Chicago, lbs.	114,000	49,000	4,000	49,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	220,315			
	TIMOTHY			
	Receipts		Shipments	
Chicago, lbs.	3,898,000	2,166,000	953,000	672,000
Milwau., lbs.	1,152,690	955,065		
	SOYBEANS			
	Receipts		Shipments	
Baltimore	6,493		9,990	
Chicago	153,000	260,000	77,000	141,000
Indianapolis	1,500		3,000	
Toledo	3,000	1,500	6,435	

New Pasture Grasses

By R. L. HENSEL, Agronomist, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station

A search for desirable pasture grasses which will remain green for long periods of grazing and which are not only heavy producers but are palatable and readily established has been under way by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station for the past few years. It would seem that with the hundreds of grasses which are native to the state that this would be a comparatively easy task, but the grasses which possess all of the desirable qualities and which can be grown over large areas under extremely variable climatic, soil, and moisture conditions are hard to find. At the present time Angleton grass, yellow beard grass, buffalo grass, and bahia grass are receiving the most attention.

Angleton grass was introduced into Texas in 1915 from its home in India. It was first tested at Angleton from whence it gets its name. It is a member of the same family to which little and big bluestem grasses belong but it differs from these in that it produces long runners which root at the joints and form a rather dense, tangled mass. The grass, although coarse leaved, is succulent and palatable. It also makes good hay. It grows under a variety of soil and moisture conditions and withstands a temperature of about zero degrees F. It has been propagated by rooted cuttings because the plants at Angleton did not set seed or those that were produced were of very low viability. Recent observations at locations other than Angleton, however, show that under different climatic conditions, viable seed are produced and that established stands spread rapidly to adjoining areas from seed, which are readily carried by the wind. Work is under way to ascertain if seed can be produced in abundance and cheaply harvested. If this can be accomplished, it will be possible to start this valuable grass in many other parts of the state which are now without a desirable, perennial summer grass.

Yellow beard grass is also a member of the little and big bluestem family but does not produce runners as does Angleton grass. It is a native of Central Europe and of Asia and was introduced into this country about 15 years ago. It is a clump or bunch grass but the clumps grow so close together that it resembles a tall turf-forming grass. It is very palatable and is readily grazed by livestock. It appears to do well at points as far south as the Gulf Coast and as far north as Oklahoma. It spreads rapidly from seed and is able to compete success-

fully with Bermuda grass. Seed planted at College Station on April 1 germinated and grew well in spite of the fact that both April and May were unusually dry. By July 15 the plants had formed clumps a foot or more across and had already produced seed stalks and were green and growing actively all summer. This grass promises to be of considerable value for summer grazing, and being a perennial, does not have to be reseeded each year. It is relatively cold resistant. The seeds shatter soon after maturing and this fact makes the harvesting of seed difficult. Steps are being taken to plant yellow beard grass on a large scale so that in time seed will be available for distribution. Since this grass will grow in regions of heavy rainfall as well as in those having light rainfall, it appears to have great promise.

Bahia grass is a native of the West Indies and South America. It belongs to the same family as Dallis grass and resembles carpet grass but is coarser-leaved and taller, sometimes growing to a height of two feet. It is aggressive, sod-forming, and spreads from runners. Livestock graze it readily and it seems to persist under heavy grazing. The grass produces an abundance of seed, which, however, are generally low in viability. Planting failures are apt to occur for this reason. It does well in the Gulf Coast prairie and generally remains green throughout the summer when other grasses are dormant. It grows tall enough to cut for hay. At the present time the work with this grass is concerned primarily with rates and time of seeding and seed bed preparation. It is spreading naturally in some parts of the Gulf Coast prairie.

At the present time the station does not have seed of any of the above grasses for distribution.

Toasted soybean kernels are making a dent in the confectionery-minded public. Klix, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., has filed trade mark No. 415,401 for toasted soybean kernels for human consumption.

Portland, Ore.—Red chewings fescue promises to become a new seed crop as well as a pasture crop for Clackamas County farmers. It has been in a small way most successful. Plantings were made in rows about 25 to 30 inches apart, and 60 pounds of high grade commercial fertilizer was used per acre. It is expected that red creeping fescue may become an important lawn grass seed because of its attractive green color, creeping habits and small leaves.—F.K.H.

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Feedstuffs

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Baltimore	4,117	3,841
Boston	578	653
Chicago	11,761	12,751	41,366	32,681
Kansas City	3,650	6,790	22,650	31,100
Milwaukee . . . . .	.....	248	10,460	5,770
Minneapolis . . . . .	.....	1,610	27,970	22,821
Peoria	10,560	9,740	9,750	23,300

EXPORTS				
Hay	128	915	1,647	59,826
Cottonseed cake		6,158	1	22,096
Linseed cake	20,928	10,178	126,224	91,111
Other oil cake	100	3,926	2,472	7,922
Cottonseed meal	111	556	1,514	9,251
Linseed meal	828	680	5,025	5,475
Soybean oil- cake meal	4,222	.....	18,928	.....
Other oil- meal cake	119	5,827	2,666	25,663
Fish meal	32	80	159	446
Mxd. dairy & poultry fds.	1,145	901	5,311	4,472
Oyster shells	4,289	1,859	24,716	13,023
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	312	2,090	1,599	3,348
Other fd. bran	1,380	2,608	10,925	13,027
Kafir, milo (bus.)	727	97,885	1,143	298,775
*2,000-lb. tons.		†Pounds.		

		Cottonseed Meal		Kansas	Chicago
		Ft. Worth	Memphis	City Alfalfa	Corn
June	24.....	31.00	23.00	19.00	50
July	1.....	31.00	22.50	19.00	49½
July	8.....	31.00	22.50	18.50	48¾
July	15.....	31.00	21.50	18.50	46½
July	22.....	31.00	21.25	18.50	41½
July	29.....	29.00	21.25	18.50	44½
Aug.	5.....	27.00	21.00	18.50	45¼
Aug.	12.....	26.00	20.00	18.50	46
Aug.	19.....	26.00	21.00	18.50	45½
Aug.	26.....	24.00	....	18.50	45
Sept.	2.....	24.00	....	18.50	50¾
Sept.	9.....	28.00	24.85	22.75	58

*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; shorts
 St. Louis delivery.

A Comparison of Oil Meals

Three separate steer-fattening trials, each of 140 days' duration, were conducted at the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station.

Corn silage was fed to all groups of steers, the amount fed being governed by the lot consuming the least. The supplements fed in each trial were lot 1, cottonseed meal; lot 2, a cottonseed meal and tankage mixture (3:1); lot 3, peanut oil meal; and lot 4, soybean oil meal. The amount of supplement fed was gradually increased, ranging from 3 lb. per head daily during the first month to 7 lb. per head during the last 20 days.

The average daily gains were very similar for all lots (range 1.735 lb. on peanut meal to 1.822 lb. on soybean oil meal) as was the feed required per 100 lb. of gain (range 2,456 lb. of silage and 267.1 lb. of soybean oil meal to 2,563 lb. of silage and 282.5 lb. of peanut oil meal). The cattle fed peanut oil meal had less keen appetites and were off feed more frequently. Satisfactory slaughter cattle were produced by each ration. Since the four concentrates proved practically equal pound for pound, the price per ton should be the deciding factor in choosing between them.

Ground or Whole Grains for Pigs

By FRED HALE, Chief Division of Swine Husbandry, Texas Experiment Station

Pigs will make as fast and as economical gains when fed whole milo or whole kafir grain in self-feeders, free-choice, as they will when fed ground milo or kafir. Pigs that were fed at the Texas Station for 90 days on whole and ground kafir gained 1.93 pounds per day on whole kafir, and 1.94 pounds per day on ground kafir. Only 3.17 pounds of kafir was saved by grinding 100 pounds of kafir. The saving was too small in these tests to pay for the grinding. Observations made during these experiments show that pigs make many trips to the self-feeder during the day. The pigs in these tests made 23 trips to the self-feeder in 24 hours.

Out of every 100 pounds of whole kafir fed to the pigs on self-feeders, only 2 pounds of whole kafir was undigested, while out of every 100 pounds of whole kafir fed to pigs by hand, twice daily, 10 pounds of whole kafir was undigested. This observation, together with the observation that the self-fed pigs made 23 trips to the self-feeder in 24 hours, shows why the pigs can profitably utilize the whole kafir when fed free-choice in self-feeders. It simply means that when fattening pigs are fed whole kafir by hand twice daily, the pigs eat faster, eat more greedily, and consequently swallow larger quantities of grain before masticating or grinding it with their teeth than they do when fed by the free-choice self-feeder method.

Barley should be ground for fattening hogs. Ground barley will give much better results than will soaked unground barley when feeding hogs for market.

In feeding wheat to fattening hogs, a coarsely ground wheat is better than finely ground or soaked unground wheat. Whole or unground wheat may be fed to fattening hogs when fed free-choice in self-feeders, but one will lose about 6 pounds of wheat for every 100 pounds of wheat fed.

All of these grains are deficient in protein and minerals. For best results, therefore, a protein supplement and a mineral mixture should be fed with these farm grains. A mixture of one-half tankage and one-half cottonseed meal by weight, provides a good protein supplement where green pasture is available. If green pasture is not available, use a mixture of 40 parts tankage, 40 parts cottonseed meal, and 20 parts of green alfalfa meal.

A simple mineral mixture composed of equal parts by weight of bone meal, ground limestone or oyster shell flour, and salt will usually furnish the necessary minerals.

Power Losses in Driving Hammer Mills

By H. C. JACOBSON, Minneapolis.

Operate at Full Load.—Greatest efficiency is obtained by maintaining steady feed at full load. Motor loads are determined by the use of an electrical instrument called an ammeter. This indicates the amount of current flowing thru the motor. The amperes required at full load are stamped on the name plate of the motor. The following table gives the approximate rating for 3 phase motors at full load under various voltages:

	10	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	75	100
Volts	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP	HP
220...	28	40	54	67	80	106	132	158	196	260
440...	14	20	27	34	40	53	66	79	98	130
550...	12	16	22	27	32	42	52	63	78	100
2200...	4.5	5.8	7.5	9.0	11.5	14.0	15.5	19.5	26.0	

In order to maintain a steady feed it is quite necessary to use some sort of mechanical feeder.

Improve Belt Drives.—The use of belting often results in loss of power due chiefly to the following causes:

SLIPPAGE—caused by high belt speed, gives inefficient transmission of power.

TIGHT BELTS—cause excessive bearing friction.

For satisfactory service, the speed of leather or rubber belting should not exceed 5,000 feet per minute. The high speed required by hammer mills presents a difficult drive for flat belting. For instance, a pulley six inches in diameter running at 3,500 R.P.M. gives a belt speed of 5,500 feet per minute. At this speed it is necessary to use an extremely tight belt to overcome the centrifugal action of the belt, yet it would be folly to use a smaller pulley and thus decrease the contact surface.

The above difficulties not only cause power losses but an expensive belt must be used to give any service at all and in many instances belts are replaced every few months. When a belt driven hammer mill installation is planned with less than 15 feet between shaft centers, every rule for efficient power transmission by belt has been violated, and it becomes a constant expense and source of annoyance.

"V" Belts Surpass All Other Belts.—The most economical and efficient drive is a high speed motor connected directly to the grinder shaft thru a flexible coupling with both grinder and motor mounted on a substantial cast iron base.

When such an installation cannot be ar-

ranged, the only other satisfactory solution is the use of a multiple "V" belt drive either direct from the motor or from a countershaft.

Fan Losses.—Most hammer mills use a fan to elevate the ground material. The design and operation of this fan is an important factor in reducing power. Without proper control of the air passing thru it, this fan may be consuming an excessive amount of power. By correct air control, this waste power may be converted into grinding capacity.

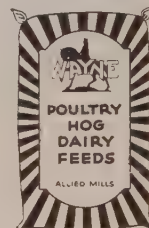
Air and Power Requirement to Grind and Elevate 100 Lbs. of Feed Per Minute

	Minimum Air Velocity Feet Per Minute	Volume of Air Cubic Ft. Per Minute	H.P. to Grind Thru 1/2" Screen 30 Feet	H.P. to Elevate 30 Feet
Oat hulls	3,500	2,500	100	8
Oats	4,000	3,000	75	10
Barley	4,500	3,500	60	12
Corn	5,500	4,000	45	15

NOTE: All figures are approximate. Factors such as duct resistance, altitude, etc., must also be considered.

Blackbirds and starlings descended in flocks on the 142 acres of corn on the August Toete farm near Fulton, Ill., and ate 1,000 bus. Roete says the birds perch on the stalks and burrow under the husks to feed on the kernels.

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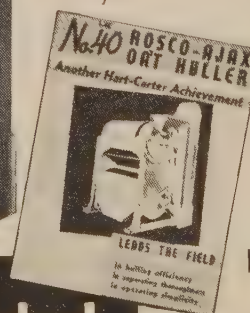
THE NEW NO. 40 ROSCO-AJAX OAT HULLER



Converts ordinary oats into a feed of high value. Meets the big demand for hulled oats.

Hulls field run oats and separates hulled oats or groats from unhulled oats, all in a single operation.

Combines many unusual features that make it the biggest value on the market today.



Find out how you can do a better hulling job faster, make bigger profits with this outstanding machine!

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Adulteration and Misbranding

Burlington, Wis.—Fines aggregating \$150 were imposed on the Murphy Products Co. by the Wisconsin District Court on charges by the Secretary of Agriculture of having misbranded Murphy's Chick Tablets, Murphy's Mur-Cop Tablets for Poultry, Murphy's Swine Alkalizer, Murphy's Poultry R-C Tablets, Murphy's Flock Vaporizer, and Murphy's Poultry Respiratory Stimulants, by false and fraudulent representations.

Woodward, Ia.—The Cereal Lactic Co. was fined \$80 on a plea of guilty to having adulterated and misbranded "cereal lactic" for poultry and livestock. A circular enclosed in the packages bore the statement, "Bacteriological count: 173 million aciduric organisms per gram of dry material"; whereas the article contained not more than 3 per cent of the number of aciduric organisms so represented. The article was not capable of producing the effects claimed. The product intended for poultry and stock was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the circular shipped with it, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a disease control.

Estimating Vitamin A Potency of Feeds

G. S. Fraps of the Texas Experiment Station states that the vitamin A potency of feeds is due almost entirely to betacarotene, except for cryptoxanthin in corn. Several methods for the estimation of carotene in feeds have been proposed, and are being standardized and improved by the Associate Referee on Carotene of the A. O. A. C., and others. The yellow coloring matter extracted, purified, and read as carotene, is not always pure, especially when derived from low-grade hays, silage, and animal excrements.

Colorimetric reading against postassium bichromate offers a rapid method for carotene tests. Reading with a spectroscope should be more accurate and more satisfactory for research work. The use of a high-power photo-electric spectroscope may aid in estimating the quantity of carotene in solutions containing other coloring materials and provide factors to correct the results of the carotene estimation by other methods.

The methods available at present for the estimation of carotene probably give more accurate comparative values for vitamin A potency in feeds than do biological methods.

Efficiency of Protein in Lamb Rations

J. I. Miller and F. B. Morrison of the Cornell Agri. Exp. Station conducted nitrogen-balance experiments with eight growing lambs in a study of digestibility and utilization of the protein in the following basal rations: (1) Corn and alfalfa hay; (2) corn, a mixture of two-thirds alfalfa and one-third timothy; (3) corn, a mixture of one-third alfalfa and two-thirds timothy, and soybean-oil meal; and (4) corn, timothy hay, and soybean-oil meal. The roughage made up 50 per cent by weight of the total ration, and the other ingredients were used in such amounts as were necessary to standardize each ration at the same energy and mineral content and at 10 per cent total protein. All lambs were fed each of the four rations, and eight nitrogen balances of 10 days' duration were conducted on each ration.

The average percentage of total nitrogen stored was 17.0 for the alfalfa ration, 20.2 for the two-thirds alfalfa and one-third timothy ration, 23.7 for the one-third alfalfa and two-thirds timothy ration, and 21.3 for the timothy ration. The average estimated biological values were 59, 60, 64 and 62, respectively, for the four rations. There was a statistically significant difference between the values for the alfalfa ration and the one-third alfalfa and two-thirds

timothy ration but between no other two rations. These data indicate that a ration of corn and timothy hay, properly supplemented, will furnish protein of as high efficiency for lambs as comparable rations containing corn and alfalfa hay.

Vitamin B and Metabolism

E. H. Hughes of the California Experiment Station made trials with 11 lots of pigs in which a basal diet of brewers' rice or rice screenings, purified casein, salt mixture, and cod-liver oil was variously supplemented with members of the vitamin B complex or natural feeds rich in the vitamin B complex.

Pigs on the basal diet made poor growth and developed a condition similar to pellagra in humans. The addition of nicotinic acid to the diet in the presence of riboflavin and thiamin fully protected pigs of similar weight and age against this syndrome. In addition to the impaired growth, anorexia, impaired locomotion, and lowering of body temperature and respiratory rate were caused by diets deficient in one

or more of the members of the vitamin B complex.

An autopsy of these animals revealed flabby hearts, stomachs full of feed with some gastritis, a catarrhal exudate in the small intestines, and occasionally ulcers in the large intestines. Additions of untreated yeast, whey powder, or skim milk powder to the basal diet produced less rapid growth than the basal diet plus thiamin, riboflavin, nicotinic acid, and the filtrate factor.

The addition of riboflavin to the basal diet resulted in improved appetites and more rapid and more economical gains. The addition of the filtrate factor in the presence of thiamin, riboflavin, and nicotinic acid improved the rate of growth.

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered Gold Medal Farms, Inc., of New York, to cease using coercive and intimidating methods to induce milk producers to affiliate themselves with a co-operative producers ass'n.

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Only the Strong-Scott provides all of these features.

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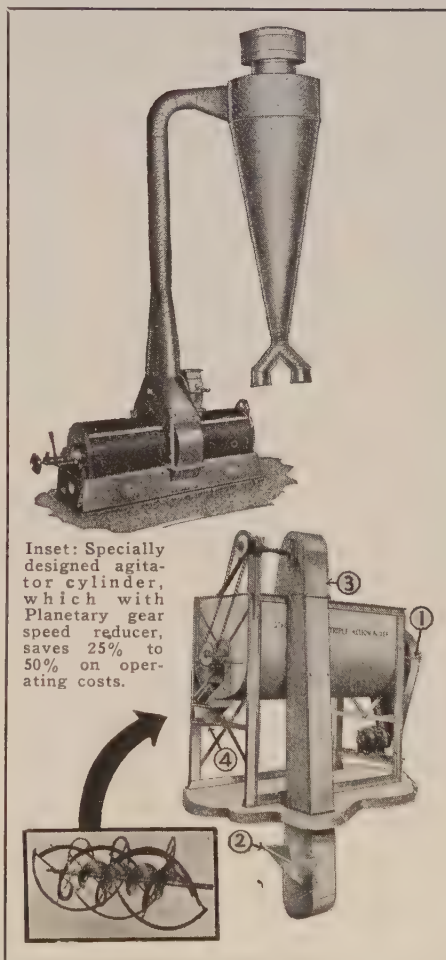
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TRIPLE ACTION DRY FEED MIXER

This complete one-man unit mixes perfectly and economically—built to last.

Here is one feature alone that makes it an outstanding piece of equipment—the efficient drive arrangement cuts power costs, requiring only 5 h.p. to run a one ton mixer. Write for particulars on all its advantages.



Inset: Specially designed agitator cylinder, which with Planetary gear speed reducer, saves 25% to 50% on operating costs.

Everything for Every Mill, Elevator
and Feed Plant

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.
Minneapolis Minn. Great Falls Mont.



Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The feed situation in August, as indicated by the Chicago feed-egg ratio, continued slightly more favorable to egg producers than the 1928-37 average but less favorable than in the same period last year. During August the ratio averaged 7 per cent below the 10-year average but 27 per cent above 1938 levels. The feed-egg ratio usually becomes more favorable from August through November because of increasing egg prices and declining feed costs.—U. S. D. A.

The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n exhibit at the World's Poultry Congress was one of the two or three outstanding exhibits. It presented to the public who passed by a brief exposition of the value of properly mixed and manufactured feeds in a pleasing and dignified background, with the little electric train carrying products to and from the mill giving an element of action which attracted not only children but many grown people to the exhibit. President R. M. Field and his assistant, Betty Agate, were in attendance during the eleven days of the exhibit and greeted visitors.

Flavins Essential to Chick Nutrition

Tests with chicks at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station have shown that caseins vary in their growth promoting values, and that wheat middlings contain more of the growth factor (vitamin G) than ground wheat, probably because of the greater germ content.

Autoclaving dried pork liver and yeast at an acid reaction for six hours at 15 to 17 lb. pressure did not destroy vitamin G; whereas at an alkaline reaction the factor was totally inactivated in liver and partially destroyed in yeast.

The factor in dried pork liver was found to be soluble in cold 20 per cent ethyl alcohol but insoluble in cold 95 per cent ethyl alcohol. Absorption tests showed the factor to be absorbed from an extract of dried liver by Fulkers earth, indicating that flavins were the principal constituent involved. This conclusion was then confirmed by feeding pure lactoflavin.

The results show that flavins are essential in normal chick nutrition. They also suggest that the beneficial results commonly noted when milk, yeast and liver are fed to poultry are due, in large part, to the flavin content of these products.

Riboflavin Increases Egg Production

At the California Agricultural Experiment Station hens received ordinary poultry feeds or a diet, deficient in riboflavin and filtrate factor, composed essentially of polished rice and sardine meal. The effects were studied of addition to the above diets of riboflavin, either as a fuller's earth adsorbate of whey or as a potent concentrate, and of filtrate factor prepared from either rice bran extract or whey.

Addition of riboflavin increased the winter egg production of the hens and the hatchability of their eggs, while addition of filtrate factor affected neither. The riboflavin and filtrate factor contained in the eggs were dependent on the amounts of these factors contained in the diets. The color of the whites of the eggs indicated their riboflavin content; egg white from the eggs of hens deficient in riboflavin lacked the characteristic greenish yellow color of normal egg white. There was an indication that some practical poultry feeds may contain less riboflavin than is required for maximum egg production and hatchability. Deprivation of riboflavin caused an increase in the fat content of the liver of the hens.

The diet consisting essentially of polished rice and sardine meal was deficient in an unidentified factor required by hens for health and reproduction; this factor was contained in liver extracts which had been treated with fuller's earth.

Distillery Slop in Poultry Feed

The effects of replacing a part or all of the corn with thick distillery slop in an all-mash ration for chicks on the amount, flavor, and physical properties of chick fat were studied. The rations containing the larger amounts of corn developed fatter, better flavored chicks, while the rations containing little or no corn resulted in a decidedly inferior product.

The iodine number of the body fat was 71.5 for the group receiving no distillery slop and ranged from 83.2 to 91.2 for those receiving the slop at various levels. The uropygeal gland oil, which had a much lower iodine number than body fat, was much less affected by the type of ration. The refractive indexes of the fat did not vary materially in the four lots. —Kentucky Experiment Station.

Suggested Formulas for Poultry Feeds

The Texas Agri. Exp. Stat. in its July, 1939, circular suggests approved formulas for special purpose mixed feeds, among which are the following:

Laying Mash

The following formulas for laying mash are suggested, to be fed according to the directions given:

Formula No. 1

	Per cent
50% protein meat and bone scraps.....	20
Wheat gray shorts.....	20
Wheat bran.....	15
Yellow corn meal.....	15
Milo meal.....	11½
Pulverized whole oats.....	10
Dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal.....	5
Dried whey.....	3
Salt.....	½

Suggested guaranteed analysis: crude protein 20.00%, crude fat 3.50%, crude fiber 6.00%, nitrogen-free extract 46.00%.

Formula No. 2

	Per cent
Wheat gray shorts.....	20
50% protein meat and bone scraps.....	17
Wheat bran.....	15
Yellow corn meal.....	13
Pulverized whole oats.....	10
Milo meal.....	10
Dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal.....	5
41% protein soybean oil meal.....	5
Dried whey.....	3
34% protein linseed meal.....	1½
Salt.....	½

Suggested guaranteed analysis: crude protein, 20.50%, crude fat 3.50%, crude fiber 6.50%, nitrogen-free extract 46.00%.

Formula No. 3

	Per cent
Corn meal.....	23½
50% protein meat and bone scraps.....	20
Wheat bran.....	18
Wheat gray shorts.....	18
Pulverized whole oats.....	15
Dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal.....	5
Salt.....	½

Suggested guaranteed analysis: crude protein 20.00%, crude fat 3.50%, crude fiber 6.50%, nitrogen-free extract 45.50%.

During cloudy weather fortified fish oil may be added to the above formulas.

Since feed made according to Formulas No. 1 and No. 2 contain 3% of dried whey and 5% of dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal, they are satisfactory breeding mashers.

Laying mash is to be fed with a poultry scratch feed. The proportion will vary with the condition of the hens and the season of the year.

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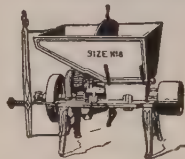
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Feeding Habits of Chickens

By DR. F. N. MARCELLUS, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College at World's Poultry Congress

If we give chickens a choice of two mill by-products, prepared from the same cereal grain, the one degerminated and the other containing the germ, the birds will invariably select the one containing the germ. This is not mere chance as any amount of changing of position or type of container in which the products are supplied will not alter the birds' behavior. The wisdom of this selection on the part of the bird has, in recent years, been verified by scientific research. The special nutritional value of these cereal germ products is generally recognized, but perhaps not as yet fully understood. However, it did not require this scientific knowledge to persuade the chick to select the by-product that contained the germ.

In some experimental work carried on a few years ago, chicks were provided with twenty-seven different kinds of feed. These included cod liver oil in an open fountain. Feeding was started when the chicks were about one week of age. The feed containers were moved once or twice per day so that their position in relation to each other was changed at each move. This shifting of feed containers also took care of any variation in the amount of light in different parts of the pen. The birds early showed a preference for certain feeds and regardless of the frequency of changing the position of the feed containers were able to quickly locate the preferred material.

Perhaps one of the most striking occurrences observed in the bird's selective behavior was with respect to their intake of cod liver oil. Young chicks, placed in the brooders in early March, consumed the equivalent of over two per cent of the total ration of oil from open fountains. The amount consumed gradually declined as the season advanced and the hours of sunshine increased. This decrease continued until May when it amounted to about one-tenth of one per cent. Another point of interest was that while there was this gradual decline in the amount of oil consumed, at any time when there occurred a period of several days of dull, cloudy weather the intake of oil increased until the weather cleared. The intake would then drop to a level below that preceding the cloudy period.

In feeding chickens on range, or in brooders, it is a question whether whole grain cannot and should not be fed earlier than is common practice. In most cases, whole grain is rarely fed until chicks are seven or eight weeks old or even older. In recent years we have started feeding whole wheat to chicks when ten days to two weeks of age. Only one or two grains of wheat per chick would be fed on the start but the amount gradually increased. During the past season whole oats of good quality—37 pounds per bushel—were fed to chickens five weeks of age. The observed results of this whole grain feeding have been excellent and there has been the saving in the cost of feed. There is also the possibility that there has been less loss of nutritional value from oxidation which may occur in feed ground some time in advance of feeding.

It is absolutely essential where feeding whole grains as suggested, and especially oats, that the chickens have an abundant supply of hard, insoluble grit available at all times. The combination of oats and an abundance of green feed may be a factor in the control of picking and cannibalism. Recently in a flock of twenty-seven hundred white leghorn pullets being reared indoors in large, roomy, well ventilated pens, feather pulling and cannibalism was rampant. In an attempt to control the condition, increased quantities of green feed and whole oats were supplied. The trouble had practically stopped at the end of two weeks. The value of oats and oat fibre in the control of cannibalism has, of course, been recognized for some time.

Feeding for Year 'Round Egg Production

By GUY A. LEADER, York, Pa., before World's Poultry Congress

The ration fed our layers must be complete not only with respect to the nutrients required to produce eggs, but it must also contain those feed stuffs that are recognized by science for their health promoting qualities.

Those suggestions are based on my personal observations over a period of more than 28 years. In that time I have seen many changes occur in the rations which are fed to laying flocks.

Some very pronounced changes have taken place in the composition of some of the ingredients themselves. One of the most reliable mash formulas of years ago was the "big five." It did a real good job of egg production. The "big five" egg mash was made up of 100 pounds of corn meal, 100 pounds of wheat bran, 100 pounds of wheat middlings, 100 pounds of ground oats and 100 pounds of meat scraps.

After a time, however, this mash didn't seem to produce the usual results. We didn't know why. Up until then, milk in its dried form was practically unknown in poultry rations. About this time, however, it began to be used in poultry feeds, and the results became better.

We learned afterwards that the reason for the failure of the "big five" mash was that a change had taken place in the composition of the meat scraps. Meat scraps purchased 20 or more years ago contained a good percentage of the pork livers from slaughter houses. Then came the discovery of the value of livers for the treatment of prevention of anemia in humans, with the result that pork livers disappeared from commercial meat meals.

Scientists later explained that the pork liver carried vitamin G, which is indispensable for satisfactory growth and health. The addition of milk to the ration replaced pork liver in a large degree as a source of this valuable food factor.

We are all acquainted with the importance of supplying vitamin D to the poultry ration through the addition of cod liver oil or other fish oil concentrates. While a number of vitamins are important in poultry feeding, this vitamin probably is the most important. Without it, it would be impossible to maintain satisfactory production during the winter months when the layers are confined the greater part of the time. It is unnecessary for me to make any recommendation as to how much of the various vitamin D carrying ingredients should be added to the ration, for this information has been very thoroughly worked out.

Dr. Bethke who follows me on this program will, undoubtedly, give you many scientific facts concerning vitamins in poultry rations.

For a laying mash, I prefer one that has a relatively high protein content which is well-balanced. By that I mean the protein should come from a variety of sources. Meat scraps, good fish meal and dried milk should be the principal sources of protein. I prefer to have not less than 100 pounds of milk to the ton. Some soybean meal and some gluten meal are helpful, too—and then the other grain meals made from corn, oats, and barley, and some wheat bran and middlings must be added also.

A most important ingredient that cannot be overlooked is alfalfa leaf meal. Here is a most valuable ingredient. I believe that the smallest quantity to be used should be 100 pounds to the ton. When a laying flock is confined and has no succulent green feed of any kind, it is a good practice to increase this amount to 120 pounds or even 150 pounds per ton. Keep in mind, however, that the quality of the alfalfa leaf meal fed is fully as important as the quantity.

When it comes to the grain feed, I believe that variety is very important. There should be corn, wheat, oats and barley in the grain mixture. In some sections, where it is grown, buckwheat may be added. In feeding a mixture of grains, it is well to watch the appetites of the

birds to see just which of the grains they seem to prefer. This will help to get the proper balance.

Quoting Dr. Heiser, "If a diet is correctly balanced a smaller quantity of food will suffice." Poultrymen sometimes think that economy lies in feeding the cheapest available ingredients. Economy does not consist in the cost of a particular ingredient, nor in the comparative cheapness of the ration fed. The true cost of a ration can be determined only by taking into consideration the actual cost of producing a dozen eggs when that ration is fed to the flock during the entire year.

A ration cheap in the popular sense may produce eggs for a part of the year, but the period of production will be short. The successful feeder considers results and profits on a yearly basis rather than on the profits that can be squeezed out of his flock in a few months of feeding a cheap but deficient ration.

Turkeys in Heated Pens Eat More Mash

H. L. Wilcke of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station reports that in an experiment with turkeys the total feed consumption per bird per month was not affected by the use of either lights or heat.

The feed consumption of the heated and non-heated birds differs quite markedly in the type of feed consumed. Since the numbers of birds were small, no definite conclusions can be drawn, but it is worthy of note that the birds in the heated pens consumed a much higher proportion of mash and much less grain than those birds which received no heat.

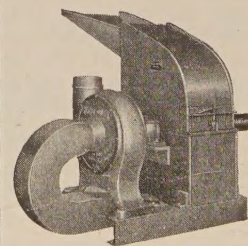
Soybean Exports

Soybean exports during the last 8 months have been: October, 1,042,400; November, 1,323,800; December, 77,800; January, 31,500; February, 123,000; March, 77,900; April, 177,000; May, 349,400; June, 306,700, and July, 683,500 bus. Export sales are now being made for October delivery, and it is expected October exports will exceed those of October, 1938.

Taxes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, were 79.6 per cent heavier than during the corresponding 1932 period, according to a Treasury statement Aug. 27. These federal, state and local taxes amounted to \$114 per capita.

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Dried Grass Meal v. Alfalfa Meal

The Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture has been carrying out various experiments in connection with the battery system of housing laying stock.

A comparison was made between dried grass meal and alfalfa meal in rations designed for intensive work.

The experiment was carried out over a period of six months with battery-housed laying stock. At the end of three months the rations being fed to two groups of 81 birds were reversed so that the effect or influence of any particular ration might be more easily detected.

Group I were fed the standard "battery" ration A, which contained 10 per cent lucerne meal; while Group II received the same ration with the exception that 10 per cent dried grass meal was substituted for lucerne meal, Ration B. There was no addition to this diet other than a small quantity of oyster shell grit.

Comparisons of yolk color revealed no difference in the effects of the meals.

The results of this trial are inconclusive, showing that grass meal can be substituted for lucerne meal, without claiming, however, any special advantages over the latter.

During the period of trial, dried grass meal was more expensive to buy than lucerne meal, but should the cost of production fall to levels which allow of competition with good quality lucerne (alfalfa) meal, then possibly there might be profit in its use.

Minerals in Soybean Pig Rations

Pigs—long considered the most food-wise of all farm animals—have now proved they are able to balance their own mineral rations when given free choice of ground limestone and steamed bonemeal, even if the protein supplement is a low-mineral vegetable feed such as soybean oilmeal or linseed meal.

Another indication is that it is not necessary to mix salt with the bonemeal or limestone in order to get pigs to eat enough of them.

Altho pigs will make rapid and economical gains when served minerals "cafeteria style" along with a good grain and mill-feed ration, it is also entirely practical to mix definite amounts of mineral in the ration.

However, the experiments recently completed at the Wisconsin Station show that the old practice of including 2% minerals in such a ration furnished too much mineral matter for best results, where the pigs were allowed to run out in sunlight. It is possible that 2% may not be too much if the pigs are kept indoors at all times, but 1.5% steamed bonemeal or equal parts steamed bonemeal and ground limestone gives better results under ordinary pasture or dry-lot conditions.

If high-calcium ground limestone is used as the only mineral, then 0.75% is better than larger amounts in a soybean oilmeal ration, according to these trials.

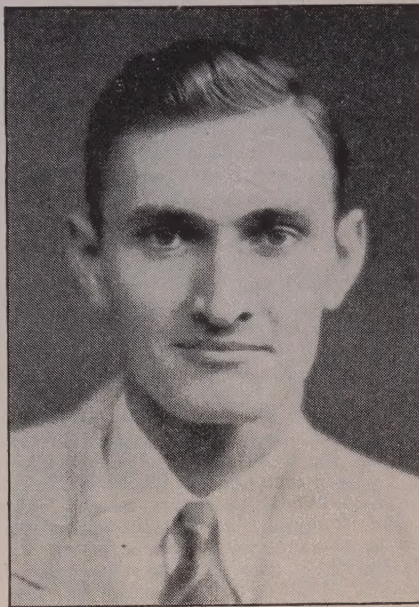
When linseed oilmeal and wheat middlings were the protein supplements, then from 1.0 to 1.25% limestone brought about more economical gains than larger or smaller amounts. Apparently the fact that linseed oilmeal and middlings contain more phosphorus than soybean oilmeal makes it necessary to feed somewhat more limestone with the former in order to get the correct calcium-phosphorus ratio.

In summary, this may be said: (1) The best way yet discovered to feed minerals in a grain and mill-feed ration (containing no milk or tankage) is to use steamed bonemeal as 1.5% of the ration, and (2) very nearly as good results can be secured at a saving of labor by self-feeding either ground limestone alone or both steamed bonemeal and ground limestone in separate mineral boxes.

This study is conducted by G. Bohstedt, J. M. Fargo and W. A. King (Animal Husbandry), who are now investigating whether ordinary Wisconsin dolomitic limestone can be used successfully as a mineral feed for swine.

Dr. Oberg to Decatur, Ind.

Dr. E. B. Oberg, of Chicago, has joined the technical staff of McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., and the Central Soya Co., Inc., of Fort Wayne,



Dr. E. B. Oberg, Decatur, Ind.

Ind., and will be in charge of the research and development laboratories at Decatur, Ind., under technical director Norman F. Kruse.

Dr. Oberg had previously been associated with the research departments of the Glidden Co. and of the U. S. Gypsum Co.

Carotene in Dairy Cattle Feeding

By S. I. BECHDEL, Professor of Dairy Production Pennsylvania State College, before Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n

For the past ten years we have been studying the carotene requirements of calves and young cattle at the Pennsylvania State College. We have learned that avitaminosis A will result in 60 to 120 days on almost any low carotene diet that can be devised. Beet pulp as roughage fed in connection with a cereal grain mixture is almost devoid of carotene and will produce vitamin A deficiency usually within 60 days.

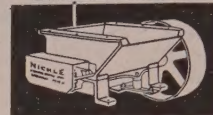
Hays Vary Widely in their Carotene Content.—Bleached and overripe hays are always lower in carotene than bright green hays. Many of the feed concerns are now buying alfalfa hay on the basis of carotene content where the same is to be used in poultry mashes. Undoubtedly the day is not far distant when all hays will be graded in the central markets with due account of the carotene present. Unfortunately we do not have a quick, reliable, and inexpensive method of marketing carotene determinations. We use the colorimetric chemical method in our laboratory for comparative studies with very satisfactory results. Carotene values are commonly reported in micrograms or gammas per gram.

Mechanical dehydration has the advantages of producing a hay much higher in its carotene content than sun-cured hay. In our studies we have found a range, 70 to 106 micro-

grams of carotene per gram, in dehydrated alfalfa. The corresponding figures for sun-cured alfalfa is 11 to 84 micrograms per gram. Timothy hay (sun-cured) on the other hand carried 2 to 27 micrograms of carotene per gram. Unfortunately dehydration is too expensive to come into general use and sun-curing of hay with all its hazards will be generally used for many years to come.

In our studies we have found the carotene content of alfalfa silage (molasses or phosphoric acid preservative) ranges from 80 to 425 micrograms per gram of oven dry silage. The lower range of alfalfa silage is thus about the same as the upper range of sun-cured alfalfa hay of high quality. One can be assured of high carotene values in alfalfa silage whereas the chances are 3 to 1 that sun-cured alfalfa will be low in carotene value.

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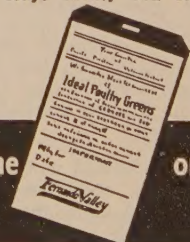
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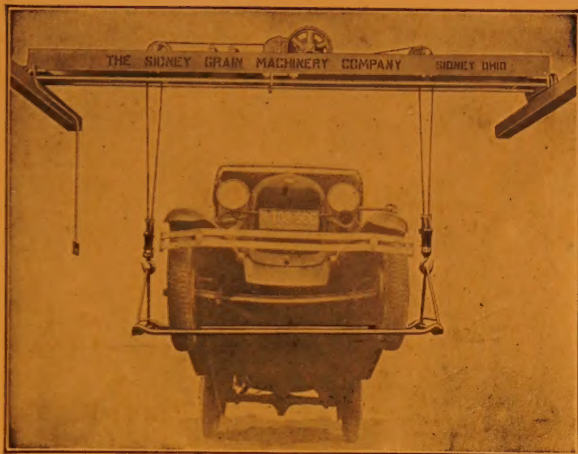


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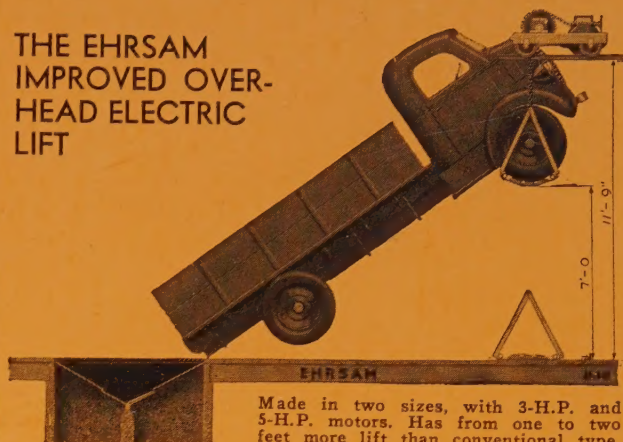
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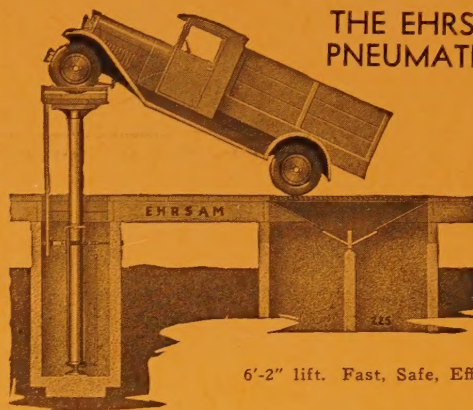
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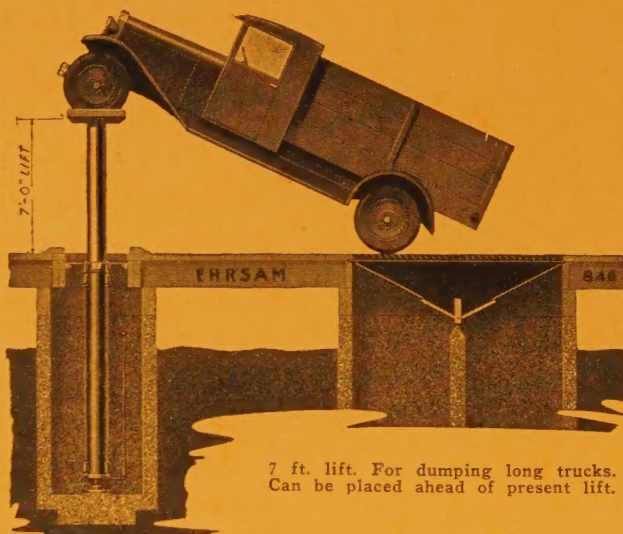
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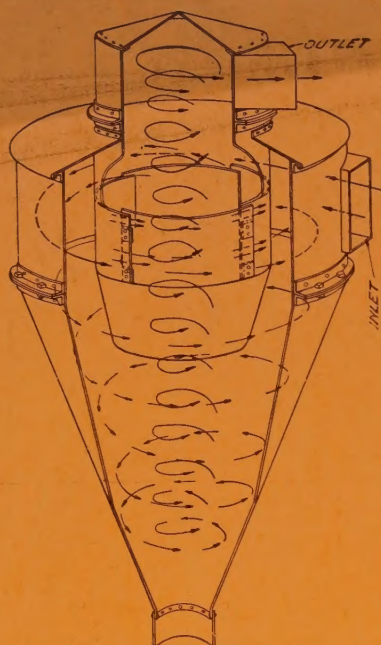


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